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SUGGESTIONS TO MEDICAL
AUTHORS.

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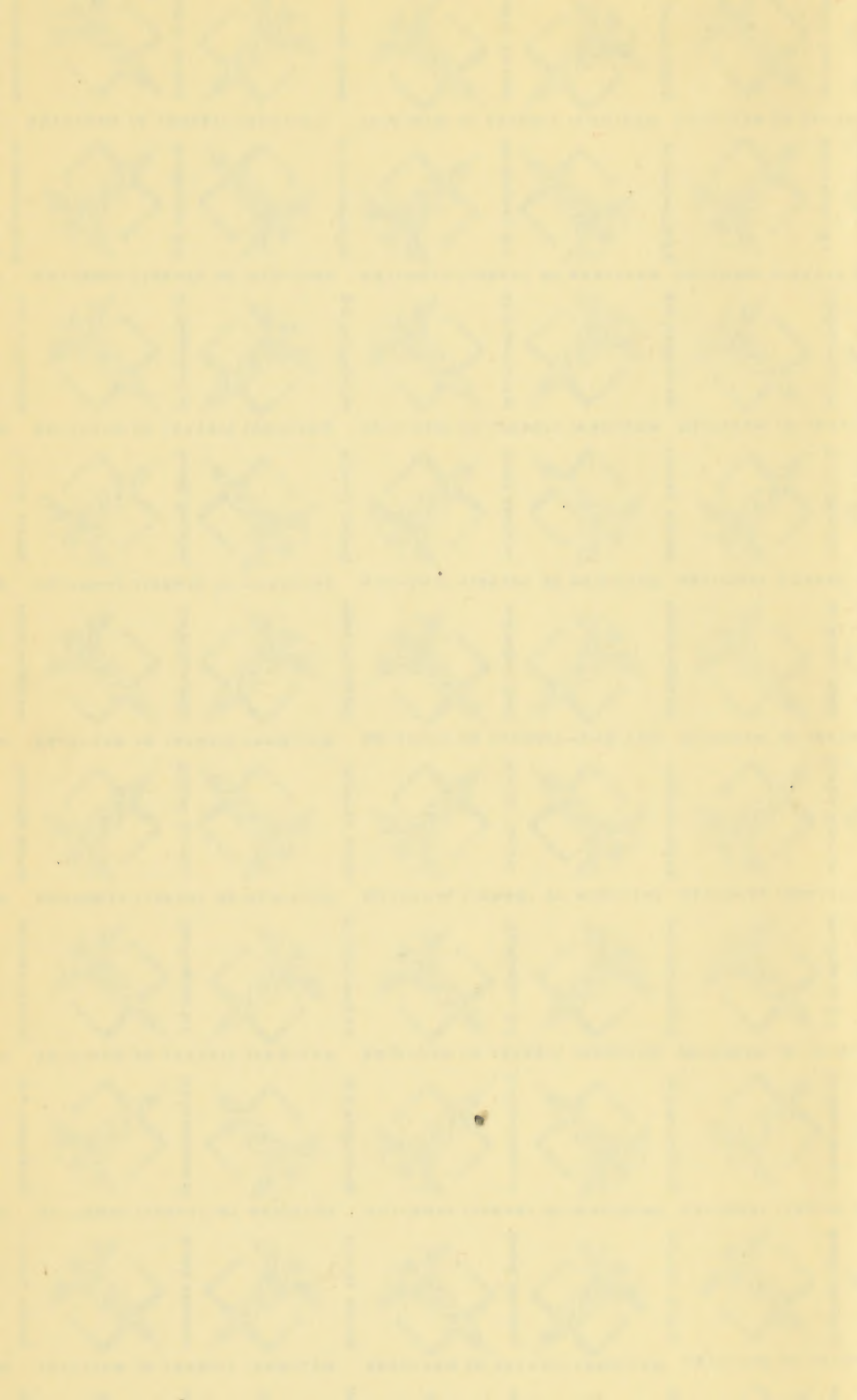
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Suggestions to Medical Authors

PART I

SUMMARY

Don't thresh over old straw — a simple observation of your own is more acceptable than a rehash of the whole literature.

Don't pad.

Don't indulge in "fine language." Tell your story simply and naturally.

Make your title descriptive but brief.

Use subheads.

Provide a summary and conclusions if your article deserves them.

Make your case-reports readable.

Verify quotations, spelling of proper names, etc.

Watch your tenses.

Don't call your patient a "case."

Don't say "we" or "the author" when you mean "I."

Offer your paper to only one periodical at a time.

Don't offer a carbon copy, or an untidy, a rolled or a close-spaced manuscript.

Number all pages consecutively.

Put your name on your manuscript and on each illustration.

Don't offer negatives or glass slides as illustrations; send preferably good pen and ink drawings, or as second choice, good, clear photographs or wash drawings in black and white.

But don't offer illustrations unless they really illustrate.

Number all illustrations.

Provide legends describing the pictures.

If a portrait is to be used with the face uncovered, secure permission and say that you have done so.

Don't permit "beautifying" retouching which obscures the point of interest.

Don't offer colored pictures as illustrations unless necessary.

Don't give slipshod, incorrect, incomplete bibliographic references; better give none at all.

When you receive your proof read it carefully, answer all queries and make legible corrections.

Q. 2/16/60

1. THE WRITING OF AN ARTICLE

WHAT IS AN ACCEPTABLE PAPER?

There is no infallible recipe for an acceptable paper. An editor may be under the necessity of refusing a model paper—original, concise, well written—because, for instance, the subject may not appeal to the class of readers who take that particular periodical, the interest of that field may already have been overworked, or he may have accepted previously another paper which so nearly covers the same ground as to make a second superfluous. Yet there are a few general characteristics which belong to an acceptable paper.

Originality.—A paper for publication should be based on the author's own experience, observation or thought. To write an article on a subject studied from standard and easily accessible literature may be a useful exercise, yet the result, even though an excellent paper to read before a small gathering, will not be appropriate for publication. The first requirement for an acceptable paper, in brief, is originality.

An Official Standard.—An editor is not justified in offering to the readers of his journal something which most of them have at hand in one form or another. The standard for section papers of the American Medical Association is useful. It provides that papers must (1) contain and establish positively new facts, modes of practice or principles of real value; (2) embody the results of well-devised, original experimental researches, or (3) present so complete a review of the facts of any particular subject as to enable the writer to deduce therefrom legitimate and important conclusions.

Brevity.—The shorter a paper, the better its chance of being read. Some authors would write far better papers if each word used cost them a dollar. Each word on the printed page does cost money in space, and in—what is far more valuable—the reader's time.

Simplicity of Style.—Experience justifies a few elementary warnings against: (1) unnecessary display of irrelevant knowledge or second-hand information; (2) needless notes of all the literature that the author has—or has not—read on the subject; (3) the idea that citing an author's name in a bibliography is a dispensation from the obligation of using quotation-marks

around any quotations from his work; (4) quoting from a language that the author does not understand—a ludicrously misspelled or ungrammatical Greek or Latin quotation, to the experienced manuscript reader, betokens shoddy if not stolen goods.

Careful Writing.—Interest in one's subject should not lead to hasty, careless writing. The following examples are taken from actual manuscripts:

The relief of pain and all symptoms of acute disease has disappeared within a few days.

A large amount of omentum not strangulated was found. No bowel was present.

The death of young infants in early infancy shows a large mortality in cases of infants under four weeks.

Smith mentions that three out of nine of his guinea-pigs died without further particulars.

The Spoken and the Written Word.—The requirements for a paper read before fifty or a hundred physicians are necessarily different from those for a paper published in a journal read by fifty or sixty thousand. An author reading a paper before his associates in a county society may justifiably introduce non-essentials—a story to enforce his point, a local allusion well understood by his hearers, a pleasant personal reference. All these are interesting and appropriate in their place. The speaker's personality gives them force; the environment gives them point. In cold, impersonal type they are without weight or interest. Hearers will listen to a lengthy paper, even though it be rambling and discursive; readers of the same paper will impatiently turn the pages to the next article.

Delete Non-Essentials.—Most medical papers are written primarily to be read. Therefore, before they are offered for publication, the non-essentials should be rigorously pruned away.

CONSTRUCTION

An author of a paper, like the builder of a house, should prepare his plans in advance. A suitable title, suggestive subheads, a clear summary, and cogent conclusions—these represent the framework of a well-constructed paper and go far toward making it readable.

A. The Right Title.—Explicit and descriptive titles are necessary, but they should not be too long. Such titles as "What Caused It and How to Prevent It?" and "Four Rare Cases" are uninviting to the reader and a source of despair to librarians and indexers. Thus handicapped, an article may be overlooked by students of the subject, the author thereby losing credit that should be his. On the other hand, a title should be as brief as possible. No one remembers such unwieldy titles as "Brain Tumor or Psychomotor Area, Causing Jacksonian and Generalized Convulsions, Visual Hallucinations, Somatic Operation. Recovery, Mental and Physical" and "Erythromelalgia. Report of a Case Presenting Peripheral Vasomotor Disturbances in the Hands and Feet for Twelve Years, Reaching a Climax in Eight Years, with Recovery Following Treatment by Suprarenal Substance."

B. Clear Subheads.—Long articles should have subheadings. Such indication of the subtopics enables the reader to grasp quickly the general trend and to find the special points in which he is most interested. The author should be more competent than any one else to supply such subheadings. A complicated system of subheadings, however, is confusing rather than helpful to the reader.

C. Summary and Conclusions.—The summary—the brief abstract of the article—may appear as an introduction or at the close; the conclusions—the deductions drawn from the cases, experiments or other facts set forth—appear always at the close. Not every article should be summarized. Those of more than average length (more than fifteen hundred words), those which involve much description of detail and technic, and those which aim at a complete survey of work on a particular subject, demand a summary.

The value of the summary and the conclusions is less appreciated by the average writer than by the average reader. The busy physician looks at the title to see if the subject interests him, glances at the subheads to see the phases considered, then turns to the summary to get the gist of the article. If he finds that he is especially interested, he studies the whole paper carefully. Thus he and hundreds of others who otherwise would have passed the article by will be led to read it. Further, the good influences of the summary

do not end with the readers of the particular journal in which the article first appeared. The summary and conclusions will be reproduced by many other journals that would not take the trouble to abstract the article.

In short, the summary and conclusions are not merely the means of fixing in a reader's mind what he has already read; they are the means of introducing the article to a far wider public than it would otherwise reach.

ACCURACY AND CLEARNESS

Spelling.—Technical, foreign and other unfamiliar words should be scrutinized with care. It is especially important to verify the spelling of proper names. A manuscript in which one name is spelled in two or three different ways indicates a tendency toward inaccuracy which probably is a factor in more important matters, and which may be the "last straw" that influences the editor to reject the paper.

Quotations.—In direct quotations, the words of the original should be given exactly; each direct quotation should be enclosed (beginning and end) in quotation marks. Both of these rules are disregarded frequently.

Specific Measurements.—Vague comparisons like "as large as an orange," "the size of a walnut," "as thick as one's thumb" are to be avoided so far as practicable. It is best to give measurements, whenever possible, in exact and unmistakable terms—centimeters, inches, feet, etc. The name of the unit should be given: 0.001 mg. of tuberculin, not 0.001 of tuberculin.

Verification.—No matter how intelligent and trustworthy his stenographer may be, an author should never neglect to read his copied manuscript carefully. Such neglect sometimes leads to absurd mistakes, as, for instance, "poor diluted individual" for "poor deluded individual"; "peculiar form of deftness" for "peculiar form of deafness"; "deceased oysters" for "diseased oysters."

The Words "Case" and "Patient."—It is recommended that the word "case" (an instance of disease) be distinguished in use from the word "patient" (the person affected by the disease). The case is reported or discussed; the patient is operated on, recovers or

dies. The patient still exists if the case is ended by recovery. The confusion of the two words might perhaps be pardoned if it were merely a matter of language; but as it sometimes indicates a confusion in the physician's mental habits, we venture to emphasize the importance and desirability of remembering that a patient is a person and not merely a "case."

"Temperature and Fever."—A patient who actually had "no temperature" (could such a thing be imagined) would be in a serious condition. "No fever" or "no elevation of temperature" is the term which should be used.

Ambiguous Pronouns.—Sometimes an author will refer to himself in one place as "the writer," in another as "the author," in a third as "I," and in still another as "we." He may then use the pronoun "we" with reference to the medical profession or the world at large, and refer to the writer of some previously cited literature as "the author." A degree of ambiguity is thus sometimes reached which makes it impossible to be sure when the author is referring to himself and when to some other person. An author should refer to himself in the same terms throughout; and certainly the use of the first person singular—I, me—is the clearest and most satisfactory. When an author is reporting work done in conjunction with others, it is proper for him to use the pronoun "we," provided he has explained who are represented by the "we," so that the reader will not be confused. For example:

The attending surgeons of the Roosevelt Hospital, with which I am connected, have tested this method in every suitable case during the past three years. We have found it of unusual efficiency and we recommend it for the purpose.

Or:

My assistant, Dr. James Marbury, and I have studied all of these cases, and we find that with only three exceptions, etc.

An author should refer to any other writer by name, if it is known, not as "the writer," or "the author." For variety's sake, however, it is not objectionable to use such an expression as "this writer states," to avoid too frequent repetition of the name of the author quoted.

CASE-REPORTS

A case-report should be as readable as any other part of a paper. More than any other portion, it demands a clear, unambiguous style. Too often case-reports, instead of being written as connected, smoothly flowing narratives, are transcribed verbatim et literatim from the original records hastily jotted down at the time the various events occurred. The redundances, omissions and obscurities of such a report make unpleasant or even unintelligible reading. Moreover, the jerky, telegraphic style of the record sheet may result in actual padding. The following is an example of this style:

"Patient, Giuseppe Roverano. Age 35. Color, white. Nationality, Italian. Occupation, laborer. Condition, married. Complaint, inflammatory rheumatism. Entered Brown Hospital Jan. 15, 1909."

This would be shorter, as well as more agreeable to read, if written as a sentence, thus: "G. R., an Italian laborer, married, aged 35, entered Brown Hospital Jan. 15, 1909, complaining of inflammatory rheumatism."

Negative Findings.—In many case-reports transcribed from the original records too much space is devoted to negative or unimportant findings, or findings which have no bearing on the subject under consideration.

Confusion of Time.—A fault which is too common in case-reports is illustrated in the following:

CASE 3.—A. D. Feb. 8, 1912. Hairpin in the bladder and renal infection. Girl 22 years old, first seen three years ago. . . . Two years ago her kidney was explored. . . . A year ago this patient went to the city hospital. . . . Soon after this I heard of her as a patient with marked polyuria. . . . From the early part of the summer until August she had retention of urine and had to be catheterized. . . . We took her in on this account. . . . At one time while she was in the hospital she attempted to catheterize herself. . . . Five weeks ago she allowed a friend . . . to attempt catheterization. . . . The friend told her the next day that she had allowed to slip into the bladder a hairpin that had been used to stiffen the catheter. . . . I saw her three weeks ago and found the hairpin. . . . I was not then allowed to remove it. . . . On February 3 she told me that the day before she

had had pain in the left renal region. . . . Examination next day showed marked cystitis. The pin was removed. . . . Within four days . . . the patient was discharged. January, 1913. Two weeks after leaving the hospital another pin was found in the bladder.

The foregoing is the chronological skeleton of a case-report actually offered for publication. It well illustrates the fact that the word "ago" is a snare to be shunned by writers of case-reports.

Coined Abbreviations.—Another blemish on some case-reports is the use of coined or unfamiliar abbreviations, often quite unintelligible to the reading public, such as "W. D. & N." for "well-developed and nourished," "H. & L. O. K." for "heart and lungs normal" and "L. L. L. N. R." for "left lower lobe no râles." Abbreviations which are not to be found in dictionaries and ordinary text-books are permissible only in tables, and there only if explained or self-explanatory.

Tenses.—These should be used consistently. If, for instance, the present tense is used for the sake of vividness in reporting clinical examinations or pathologic findings, that tense should be maintained throughout the paragraph. Sliding backward and forward between the past and historical present should not be tolerated. It will usually be found simplest to use the past tense, at least in the narrative portions of the report.

RULES OF THE A. M. A. PUBLICATIONS

Simplified Spelling.—The various publications of the American Medical Association have adopted what may be termed conservative simplified spelling of medical terms. In particular, they have agreed to drop the diphthongs from words of classical derivation such as esophagus, hemorrhage and ameba.

Uniformity in Style.—Authors are requested to bear with patience the slight alterations in form which it is frequently necessary to make even in the best and most carefully prepared manuscripts, in order that variations in the individual styles of contributors may not result in unpleasing discrepancies in the general style of the publication as a whole. The editors make such changes with reluctance, and only because experience has shown that slight editorial supervision may save

authors from criticism on minor points and readers from needless confusion and misapprehension.

Exclusive Publication.—*Articles are accepted for publication on condition that they are contributed solely to this journal.* This important notice, together with much other useful information, appears in THE JOURNAL each week on the second advertising page following the reading pages. This rule is enforced not only by THE JOURNAL, but also by all other high-grade periodicals. If an article which has been put in type for THE JOURNAL is later found to have been previously published elsewhere, the author will be expected to bear the expense needlessly incurred by THE JOURNAL.

Manuscripts not Returned.—All articles published by THE JOURNAL are accepted on the understanding that the manuscripts become the property of the Association. Used manuscripts are not returned. If an author desires to refer to his article in manuscript, he should retain a carbon copy.

2. PREPARATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

CARBON COPIES

A carbon copy of a manuscript offered for publication shows on its face that the original—the better—copy is somewhere else. If this other copy were under consideration by any other periodical, the article of course would not be acceptable. It is important to have the best possible copy in the hands of the publisher, where it has to be read by six or more persons who have not seen it before. The author can readily use a carbon copy, as he is familiar with his own work, and in most cases will not need to refer to it after it is in the publisher's hands.

A carbon copy of an article, in short, is prejudicial to its chance of acceptance.

NEATNESS

A slovenly appearance raises against a manuscript a presumption which may be hard for even a judicial-minded manuscript-reader to overcome. Thus, illegibility, close spacing or other marked defects in the preparation of a manuscript, as well as errors in

spelling, grammar or diction, give the impression that the research or observation embodied in the article is equally slipshod and inaccurate, and may turn the scale against its acceptance.

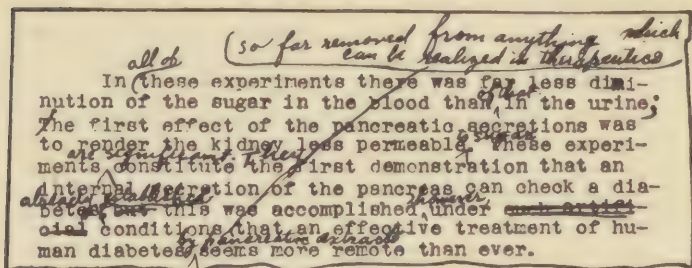


Fig. 1.—The manuscript here shown possesses several of the worst mechanical faults that a manuscript can have. It is single-spaced; the margins are insufficient; the corrections are crowded and almost illegible. No manuscript exhibiting any of these faults should be offered for publication.

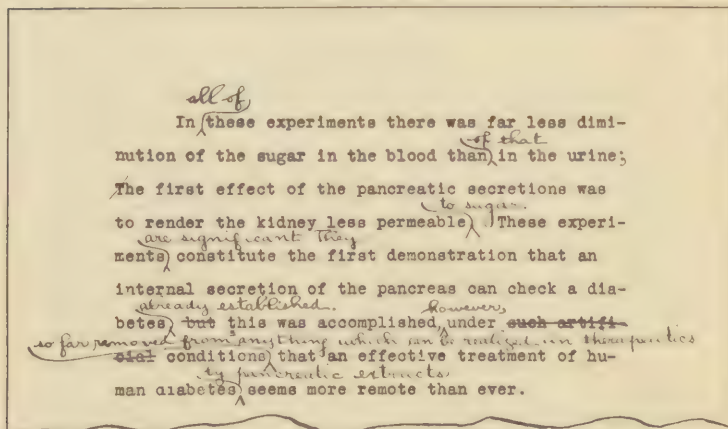


Fig. 2.—The wide spacing and ample margins of this manuscript give opportunity for legible correction.

FOLD, DO NOT ROLL, MANUSCRIPTS

A manuscript should not be rolled; unless it consists of a considerable number of sheets it should be folded. When it consists of too many sheets to fold easily, it should be sent flat.

^{produced}
 The diabetes in animals by complete ^{or almost}
^{complete} removal of the pancreas so closely resemb-
 les human diabetes in ~~all~~ its essential
 features that it seems reasonable to hope
 that any methods which will cure the for-
 mer will also be ~~useful~~ in the latter; ^{of use} any
 light which may be obtained on the experi-
 mental form will also help to a better
 understanding of the human disease.

Fig. 3.—The only serious fault to be found with this manuscript is that it is corrected as if it were proof, and is therefore unnecessarily hard to read. It is shown in Figure 4 properly corrected.

^{produced} ^{or almost}
 The diabetes in animals by complete
^{complete} removal of the pancreas so closely resemb-
 les human diabetes in ~~all~~ its essential
 features that it seems reasonable to hope
 that any methods which will cure the for-
 mer will also be ^{of use} ~~useful~~ in the latter; any
 light which may be obtained on the experi-
 mental form will also help to a better
 understanding of the human disease.

Fig. 4.—This manuscript is properly corrected.

Letter-size paper is preferable to foolscap or note. A very soft or thin paper is objectionable, because hard to handle and liable to blur.

MARGINS AND SPACING

Manuscripts should be typewritten, preferably with a record, not a copying ribbon, well spaced between the lines and with margins of not less than 1 inch. *Lines should not be close-spaced for case-reports or for any other matter.* This point is of great importance, since the manuscript editors place directions to the printer on the margin and between the lines of the manuscript. In some instances it may be impossible to prepare a close-spaced manuscript for the printer. Extra space should be left at the top of the first page.

The beginning of each paragraph should be indicated by proper indention.

NUMBERING OF PAGES

The pages should be numbered consecutively. If pages are unnumbered, the deficiency may not be noticed until the misplacing of one of the pages causes a break in the reading. A manuscript may be neatly fastened together when it is sent in, yet some of the pages may become loosened in passing through many hands; moreover, when an article is sent to be printed, the pages may be distributed among several compositors.

The numbering should commence with the title-page and should run consecutively through the entire article, including the pages on which are references to literature and the descriptive legends to go with the pictures. It is well to write the word "end" at the bottom of the last page. The pictures should not be numbered as pages of the manuscript, or pasted to the pages of the latter. The proper treatment of pictures is explained further on under the heading "Illustrations."

AUTHOR'S NAME ON MANUSCRIPT

It is essential that the name and address of the author be on each manuscript. Since, if a paper excites interest, readers may wish to communicate with the author, it is well for the latter to put the

street and number of his office or residence (in preference to the name of the building) at the end of his article.

SYSTEMATIC PREPARATION

Certain other faults in manuscript preparation, though less obvious at first glance than those already mentioned, are no less serious. A bulky manuscript

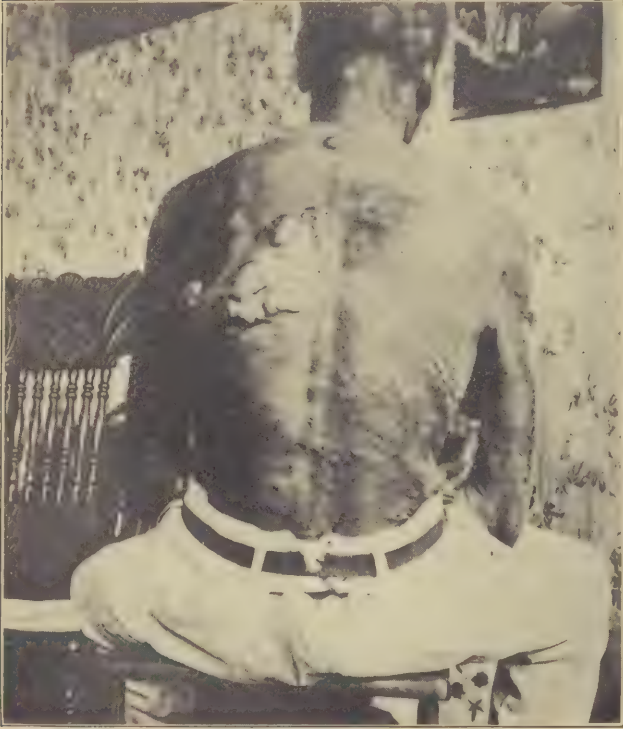


Fig. 5.—An example of a bad background. The wall-paper is of the same tone as the patient's skin; the picture in the corner and the chair at the side distract attention from the subject.

said to embody much valuable original research was offered for publication some years ago. To casual inspection the mechanical features of the manuscript appeared acceptable; but when it was read, an appalling lack of care and forethought on the author's part was evident. The reports of some experiments were numbered; others were not. Illustrations were treated

similarly, unnumbered tracings and photographs being laid between the pages of the manuscript and each referred to as "this picture," or "the accompanying curve." Explanatory matter which should have been placed under the illustrations as legends was incorporated in the text. If the pages of the manuscript had been scattered accidentally, no human ingenuity and intelligence (except, possibly, the author's) could have



Fig. 6.—A good background, contrasting well with the subject. Compare with Figure 5.

reassembled them. In the condition in which it was submitted, it could never have been entrusted to the printer with any hope of getting it on printed pages in intelligible form. The rejection of such an article ought to be expected. In this instance, because of the importance of the subject and the character of the research embodied in the article, the author was informed that if he could make the manuscript accept-

able it would be published. Apparently the task of overcoming the deficiencies hinted at above was too great, for, so far as known, this article has not yet appeared in print.

3. ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABLES

CHARACTER OF ILLUSTRATIONS PREFERRED

Illustrations must illustrate; they should be clear, distinct pictures. To show instruments, apparatus, diagrams of operative technic, etc., drawings with pen and black ink on hard white paper are usually preferable to photographs. If it is not possible to obtain drawings of glass tubes and polished metal surfaces, they should be slightly smeared with a dull lead paste, in order to prevent the confusing reflection of light which interferes with clearness, and should be photographed against a plain strongly contrasting background. Examples of good and bad backgrounds are given in Figures 5 and 6. The camera should be focused on the detail to be shown.

Roentgenograms.—Unless exceptionally clear and distinct, these are unsatisfactory. A roentgenogram in which any one can see whatever he wants to see, provided his imagination is vivid enough, is valueless; moreover, the half-tone reproduction cannot be as clear as the original. Therefore, a roentgenogram which must be studied with much care in the original in order to be understood will probably show no details at all in the reproduction. When it is possible to use a diagram instead, this will be found far more graphic and hence more acceptable.

Prints Preferred to Negatives.—Negatives and glass slides are not acceptable. The author, moreover, should not risk their destruction in transmission. Prints from negatives should be clear, distinct and made preferably on glossy paper. They need not be mounted; if the author prefers to mount them he should take care that there is no waviness or warping, as this may show in the reproduction. Photographs should not be folded, as this breaks the surface and the cracks will show in the reproduction.

Lettering.—The surface of a photograph or drawing should not be marred by written descriptions or references. Neat, distinct reference figures or letters in

black ink are unobjectionable (Figs. 7 and 8), but they should be explained in the legends. On request, the engraver will do this lettering if instructions are furnished—for example, if the author indicates letters, etc., on a tissue paper sheet placed over the face of the picture to protect it. Some pictures, such as photomicrographs, need to have the point of interest indicated by an arrow.

No Superfluous Space.—Artists and authors should bear in mind, in planning and executing pictures, the size to which the picture is ultimately to be reduced. If reference letters are used they should be made large

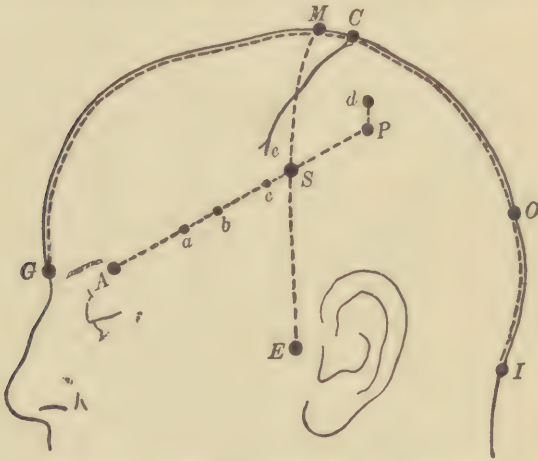


Fig. 7.—Satisfactory method of using reference letters on a diagram. Craniocerebral guiding lines traced on a photograph of one of the cases prepared by Professor Cunningham.—(Anderson-Makins.) G, glabella; I, inion; M, midsagittal point; A, external angular point; S, squamosal point; P, parietal point; E, preauricular point; a, commencement of fissure of Sylvius; b, bifurcation of fissure of Sylvius; d, termination of fissure of Sylvius; C, central fissure; O, parieto-occipital fissure; G to I is the sagittal line, A to P the squamosal and E to M the frontal.

enough to allow for reduction. The object to be shown should occupy most of the space. A picture in which there is an unnecessary expanse of background, or in which the physician or nurse overshadows the operation or procedure to be shown, or which includes a wider field than necessary, might have to be reduced so much that the essential portion would be insignificant or indistinct (Fig. 9). To avoid this excessive reduction, editors often instruct the engravers to

reproduce only that part of the picture which contains the essential detail. Lack of foresight on the artist's part may make a satisfactory reduction difficult or impossible, as when a picture intended to illustrate the use of a needle shows the needle at one end and the stitch at the other end of a long stretched thread. An illustration of an incision should show, not the patient's whole body, but merely enough of it to indicate the region of the operation. Pictures in which parts need to be pointed out by arrows should not have lengthy

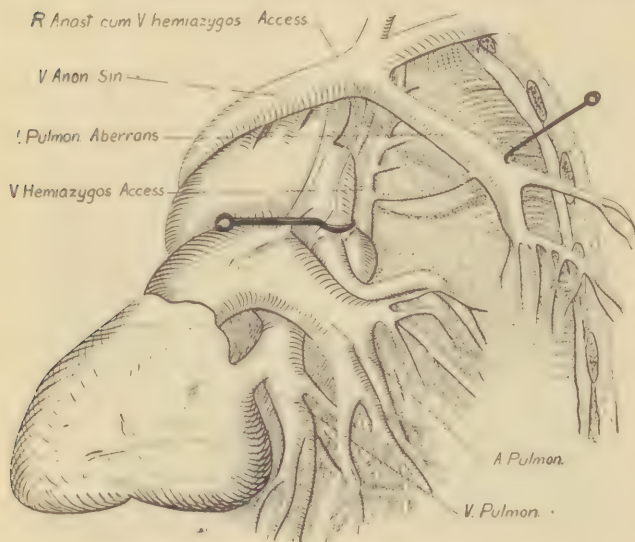


Fig. 8.—Legible inscriptions so placed on an illustration as not to require extra space.

explanations on the margins, but merely reference letters, placed within or on the margin as close as possible to the picture, which may be explained in the legend or descriptive matter below the picture. The artist's signature should not be placed on the extreme margin if it is to be reproduced.

Reductions.—In preparing an illustration it is always best to have the original at least twice the dimensions of the finished reproduction. By reduction from this size the finished illustration gains in clearness and sharpness.

CHARACTER OF REPRODUCTIONS

The two kinds of illustrations found in *THE JOURNAL* are those known as "half-tones" and "zinc etchings." A half-tone can be made from any copy furnished, whether it is a photograph, a wash-drawing or a line-drawing. Actually, these half-tones are used almost exclusively in reproducing photographs and wash-drawings. Zinc etchings are made from line-drawings. A zinc etching cannot be made from a photograph or from a wash-drawing. Both half-tones and zinc etchings are made by a photographic process; hence the most satisfactory "copy" for reproduction is



Fig. 9.—Front view of hospital. This is unsatisfactory because the inclusion of too much sky and foreground in proportion to the chief object of interest necessitates excessive reduction.

that which comes in plain black or white, or, in the case of half-tones, some gradation between black and white. Colors do not reproduce to good advantage.

Half-tones, zinc etchings and other printing blocks will be made by the publishers at their own expense when satisfactory photographs or drawings are supplied by the author.

Numbering.—Illustrations should be numbered consecutively in a single series (Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc.), even though Figure 1 may be a blood-pressure tracing,

Figure 2, a picture of a pathologic specimen or of a patient, Figure 3, a diagram and Figure 4, a chart. They should be referred to in the text as Figure 1, 2, 3 or 4, as the case may be—not as “the following illustration,” “the picture above,” etc.

Insertion.—The author should indicate on his manuscript the points at which he desires the illustrations inserted. “About here insert Figure 1,” etc. When the article is made up in pages the pictures will be placed as near to these points as it is practicable to insert them.

Mark the Top.—Write “Top” on the upper margin of each illustration, especially if this is not self-evident.

Anonymous Pictures.—The name of the author of the article should be on the back of each illustration, even if sent with the manuscript. This is very important, as illustrations go through many hands and all trace of them may be lost if they are not distinctly labeled.

Return of Illustrations.—If an author wishes his illustrations to be returned, he should write the word “return,” together with his name and address, on the back of each picture. This method is better than a letter requesting the return of the illustrations. It eliminates as far as possible the chances of the illustrations being lost or soiled, being a notification to the engravers and printers to be especially careful in handling them. Without such especial care, illustrations often become smudged with ink and dust.

Illustrations are not returned, except for very special reasons, until after they have been published in THE JOURNAL.

CHARTS

Construction.—Charts should be condensed as much as possible in order that they may be reproduced with the least possible reduction. Waste space should be avoided by bringing the borders down close to the curves and eliminating unimportant or irrelevant data. Thus, if a temperature curve ranges from 97 to 104, it is needless to reproduce the whole of a chart made to show variations from 95 to 107. Words and sentences placed on the face of the chart, unless very neatly printed, spoil its appearance. It is usually better

instead to place reference devices (letters, asterisks, etc.), on the face of the chart and to explain them in the legend (Figs. 10 and 11). Figures and letters should be large enough to stand reduction and should be "printed" rather than written in cursive characters. Colored inks should not be used in drawing the curves. If several curves are to intersect each other on one chart, all may be drawn in black, each being distinguished by a line of different character (Fig. 11).

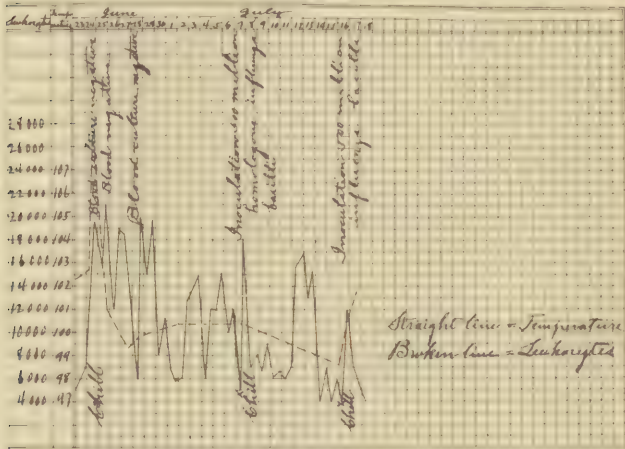


Fig. 10.—A badly made chart. Nine rows of squares not occupied by the curve have been left at the top, and twenty-two rows to the right. These squares have been written on and thus constitute a part of the chart; otherwise they might have been eliminated in making the plate. This large amount of waste space has caused the chart to be unnecessarily cramped in being reduced to column width. If this space had been omitted, the chart could have been reproduced on a scale making the squares half as large again, as in Figure 11, and the chart much clearer. As the leukocyte count did not extend above 27,000, the upper border of the chart should have been placed at this point, and the "28,000" omitted. Writing on charts should be avoided. In this chart the writing obscures the highest part of the leukocyte curve, and the enforced reduction of the size of the chart has made the words practically illegible. That writing can be avoided is shown by Figure 11, in which single letters of reference take the part of the descriptions, while the latter are placed in the legend, where they belong.

For instance, one line may be continuous, another composed of dots, another of dashes and a fourth starred at intervals.

Paper.—The selection of paper for a chart is a matter of some importance. The cross-rulings on ordinary chart paper, being printed in blue, will not "take" in reproduction. The cross-rulings, like the

curves, should be in black. The cross-rulings should be no closer than necessary; if they are too close the chart will be unpleasantly gray and muddled. In view of the difficulty of procuring satisfactory chart paper in many localities, THE JOURNAL has prepared paper with a netted surface measuring 9 by 12 inches and with rulings $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart. This paper is furnished by THE JOURNAL for 2 cents a sheet (in quantities of not less than five sheets) or \$1 a hundred sheets.

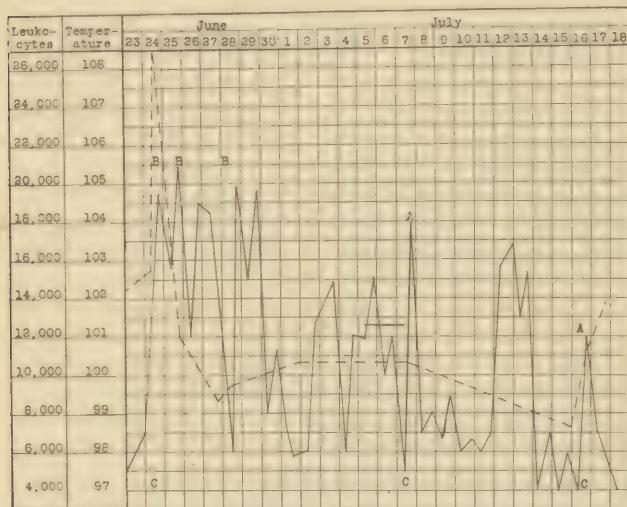


Fig. 11.—Solid line, temperature; broken line, leukocytes; A, inoculation with 500 million homologous influenza bacilli; B, blood-culture negative; C, chill.

This is the same chart shown in Figure 10, redrawn so as to avoid waste space. Much of the information on Figure 10 has been placed in the legend of Figure 11. The waste spaces at the top and to the right have been avoided, with the result that there is more room in the column width for the essentials, and the chart is more legible. Single letters have taken the place of the descriptions, which are placed in the legend.

TRACINGS

Blood-pressure tracings intended for reproduction should be made with a clear *black* (not gray) line on a white background or with a white line on a *black* (not brown or mottled) background. If they are made on smoked paper, care should be taken to prevent them from being smeared or scratched. Numerous inscriptions across the face of the tracing spoil its appearance and are apt to reproduce badly. It is better to put such data in the legends if possible.

PICTURES OF PATIENTS

Some patients object to having their portraits published unless the likeness is obscured. In such cases, the face of the portrait may be masked by pasting across it a piece of paper covering enough of the features to obscure the likeness.

If an author wishes to show a patient's face with the features undisguised, he should be careful to secure the patient's permission, and must state that he has done so.

It is advisable to explain to the photographer in advance the purpose for which the picture is to be used, so that he may make a photograph which shows clearly the point of medical or surgical interest. It is especially important that he should understand that no retouching must be done which obscures the lesion, scar or other condition to be shown. The retouching which is a routine practice of the ordinary portrait photographer may render a photograph quite worthless as a record of results.

LEGENDS

The author should always supply a full description of each picture, to be placed beneath it. Such descriptions are called legends. The legends should always be written on a separate sheet of paper as a part of the manuscript, and numbered consecutively, as Figure 1, Figure 2, etc., and each picture should be numbered to correspond with the accompanying legend. The reason for this is that illustrations go to the engraver; manuscript, including legends, to the printer. It is well to attach to each picture a duplicate copy of the corresponding legend for the convenience of the manuscript reader, the engraver and the printer.

TABLES

A table is a condensed form of presenting facts for comparison at a glance. A cumbrous, unwieldy table is read by few. The facts which it presents could generally be grasped more readily in non-tabular form.

The proper construction of tables is a matter of considerable importance in articles which require them. The following points should be borne in mind:

1. Each table should be provided with a descriptive heading.

2. If there is more than one table, all should be numbered consecutively, Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, etc.

3. Words or letters of the alphabet should not be used when Arabic numerals or mathematical signs can be substituted. See columns headed "Date," "Fehling," and "Seliwanoff" in Tables 1 and 2.

4. Vertical (not horizontal) columns should consist of like data. Compare Tables 1 and 2.

5. Condensation should be studied. Often a column can be condensed by putting in the heading a factor

TABLE 1*

Date	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17
Diet	Ward.	Ward.	Ward.	Ward.	Ward.	Ward.
Glucose	100				100	
Quantity ..	1,600 gm.	2,000 gm.	1,800 gm.	1,575 gm.	1,675 gm.	2,190 gm.
Fehling ..	Pos.	Doubtful	No test.	Pos.	Pos.	Pos.
Seliwanoff	Pos.	Pos.	Neg.	Strongly pos.	Pos.	Pos.
Polarisc. levulose	.46 %	.23 %	.11 %	.63 %	.23 %	.34 %
Polarisc. levulose	7.36 gm.	4.6 gm.	1.98 gm.	9.9 gm.	3.85 gm.	7.4 gm.

* This table illustrates several defects to be avoided. Compare with Table 2.

TABLE 2.—EFFECT OF GLUCOSE; PATIENT ON FULL WARD DIET*

Date	Glucose	Quantity, gm.	Fehling †	Seliwanoff †	Polarisc. Levulose, %	Polarisc. Levulose, gm.
3/11	100	1,600	+	+	0.46	7.36
3/12	...	2,000	++	++	0.23	4.6
3/13	...	1,800	0	++	0.11	1.98
3/15	...	1,575	—	++	0.63	9.9
3/16	100	1,675	+	+	0.23	3.85
3/17	...	2,190	+	+	0.34	7.4

* This is a rearrangement of Table 1, showing defects corrected.

† In these two columns + means positive; ++, doubtful; 0, no test; —, negative, and ++, strongly positive.

common to all the entries in the column (columns headed "Quantity," "Polarisc. Levulose" in Tables 1 and 2). Again, a column which contains no variable factors may be eliminated, the constant factor being expressed in the headings or in a footnote, as in the case of the column headed "Diet," present in Table 1 but eliminated in Table 2.

As in the case of illustrations, the author should indicate where he wishes tables placed: "About here insert Table 2," etc.

4. FOOTNOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Bibliographic references are valuable solely as an aid to the reader in pursuing the subject further. They have an excuse for existence only when the articles cited actually illuminate the subject, when the references represent actual research on the part of the author presenting them, and when they are scrupulously exact and reasonably complete. These are obvious principles; but in the haste and pressure of preparing papers authors sometimes overlook them. An author will then copy unverified and inaccurate references contained in other articles, or turn over to a stenographer, perhaps totally unfamiliar with the foreign languages drawn on or the English nomenclature used, the task of preparing the bibliography by copying the names of all who ever wrote anything bearing on the subject, whether valuable and pertinent or not. Such a mere compilation of titles, made mechanically and uncritically, is worse than none; it is sure to contain blunders which make it an abomination to intelligent readers, a disfigurement to an otherwise well-prepared paper and a discredit to the author and the publisher.

In bibliographic references accuracy is a prime essential. An incorrect reference is useless; indeed, it is worse than useless—it is a public nuisance, for it may lead trusting readers to waste hours searching for the wrongly cited article. Slovenly mistakes render a pretentious bibliography absurd. Therefore, the first and most essential rule is scrupulous care in verifying and transcribing. The cooperation of authors, secretaries, typewriters, editors, proof-readers, and all others concerned is especially requested on this point. Work on footnotes should not be undertaken in times of fatigue or haste. While an author should always work up his bibliography himself, he will do well to get some one who has had no other connection with the paper to check and verify the references by looking them up from the notes given in the paper.

Next to accuracy, the most important point is a serviceable completeness in each reference to literature. Each should contain the following data, arranged in the order given: author's last name,

initials or Christian name, title of book or article; then, in case of a *book*, there should follow: number of edition, place and year of publication, name of publishers, and, if necessary, volume and page; but, if it is an *article*, there should follow instead: name of periodical in which it appeared, month (day of month), year and page, or simply year, volume and page—the year should never be omitted.

It may be felt that this is demanding a good deal. It is; but no one should attempt a bibliography who is not prepared to give it the attention it deserves. Not one of these details is required arbitrarily; each is useful in itself and as a check on error in the others. To one familiar with the field, the author's name is an indication of the value of his contribution. The title of the article gives the reader an opportunity to judge whether or not the phase of the subject discussed is of interest to him. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the title of the journal in which an article appeared is absolutely necessary, though occasionally an author seems to forget this.

It should be added that titles of periodicals, however familiar they may be to the writer, should not be clipped of important words or cited by any kind of nickname. To refer to the *Comptes rendus . . . de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris as *Comptes rendus* is to confuse it hopelessly with the score and more of *Comptes rendus* published by other institutions. To refer to the *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Physiologie* as *Verworn's Zeitschrift* makes it difficult to find on a list of periodicals in which the editor's name may not be mentioned. Titles of foreign periodicals should not be translated. The year and volume number are important as checks on each other.

As an experienced librarian has remarked, the page number should not be omitted on the ground that the reader can always "look it up in the index." The index may be missing from the volume; it may never have been printed; it may be set in solid print with no catchwords, change in type or conspicuous position of items; it may be in six or eight alphabetical sequences; it may be only a table of contents set solid; it may index "The use of a normal salt solution" under T. To save oneself a few seconds' time by omitting a page number or slighting some other detail when transcrib-

ing a reference may seem pardonable to the stenographer or clerk; but it appears almost criminal to one who considers the aggregate amount of time needlessly wasted by uncounted readers ever after.

PLACING OF FOOTNOTES

Footnotes should either be arranged in order on a separate sheet from the text (the preferable arrangement in most cases), or if written on the same sheet with the text, should be separated from it by lines, as in the following example:

Stein¹ reported a case of leukemia with favorable results

1. Stein: *Wien. klin. Wchnschr.*, Dec. 5, 1912; abstr., *Progr. Med.*, June 13, 1913, p. 328.

from the use of benzol obtained after six weeks of treatment; Stern² reported another after two months of treatment;

2. Stern, S.: *Benzol in Leukemia*, *Wien. klin. Wchnschr.*, 1913, xxvi, No. 10; abstr., *THE JOURNAL A. M. A.*, April 10, 1913, p. 1270.

Billings added five others, with the suggestion of sufficient encouragement to prompt its further use.

References interspersed throughout the text enclosed in parentheses, as in the following example, are unacceptable to the manuscript editor and to the compositor:

Originally, the hypothesis formulated by Janeway (*Arch. f. path. Anat.*, 1882 xxiv, 16), and by Posen (*Ztschr. f. exper. Path.*, 1883, xc, 16), was verified by Marius (*Prog. méd.*, Paris, 1882, vii, 62), Bernstein (*Verhandl. d. deutsch. Bact. Gesellsch.* 1893, v, 29), and Sewby (*Lancet*, London, May 3, 1884, p. 321).

Footnotes should never be close-spaced.

Footnotes that refer to the article as a whole are starred and placed after the title. For example:

PROBLEMS IN DIAGNOSIS *

* Read before the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases at the Fifty-Ninth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, Chicago, June, 1908.

Or:

* From the Medical Clinic of Johns Hopkins University.

All other comments or bibliographic references on various matters mentioned in an article should ordinarily be used as individual footnotes, numbered consecutively through the article, with corresponding

reference figures in the text. When the same reference is used twice, instead of duplicating the note or using the words "loc. cit.," it is better to repeat in the text the reference number of the original note. If the subject is of sufficient importance and novelty to merit an exhaustive bibliography, however, the references may be grouped at the end.

The second section of this pamphlet contains a list of periodicals, with the approved abbreviations of their names.

5. PROOF

- I* Take out.
- Restore (when placed under words crossed out).
- tr* Transpose.
- # Insert space.
- ⊙ Insert period.
- ⁂ Insert comma.
- /-/ Insert hyphen.
- - - Insert dash.
- ✓ Insert apostrophe.
- “ ” Insert quotation marks.
- ⌒ Close up.
- ⌒ Use less space.
- ⌒ Move farther to the left.
- ⌒ Move farther to the right.
- × Reset damaged type.
- || Straigten.
- ¶ Make a paragraph.
- ital* Italicize.
- rom* Set in roman.
- wf* Wrong font.
- lc* Set in lower case.
- out* Restore an omission according to copy.
- see copy*
- run in* Make no paragraph.

Fig. 12.—Marks used in correcting proof.

Unless otherwise arranged in advance, proof of all articles is usually submitted before publication. In case an article is prepared by more than one author, and in absence of any instructions to the contrary, the proof is addressed to the one whose name has precedence at the head of the article. It is assumed that he will communicate with the other author, if necessary. On request, proof will be sent to any one or to each of the authors. The place for such request is beside the authors' names on page 1 of the manuscript.

The manuscript of an article is not returned to the author with the proof. It has been soiled by many

P During the last few years a number of cases of extra-mammary paget's disease have come under my observation. One of them, a lesion (the on buttock, tr) [] was made the subject of a report. It was cured with Roentgen rays no recurrence having taken place after three years.

II Case 1 REPORT OF CASES

ital e thirty Case I.—History—J. F., aged 68, born in Ireland, had for many years been a gardener. He had a seborrheic dermatitis and patches of senile keratosis over the face and backs of the hands, together with telangiectases and pigmentation, a condition like that encountered in sailor's skin. The affection for which I was consulted had slowly progressed over a period of 30 years, was located in the right buttock, and consisted of an irregularly rounded, non-ulcerating ulcer.

Fig. 13.—Manner of using proof-readers' marks in correcting proof.

hands and disfigured by instructions to printers. It is retained for reference during the printing of the article. When an author has his manuscript type-written in the first place, he should retain a carbon copy for any consultation that is necessary after the article is sent in for publication. The proof sent to an author has been carefully read and corrected according to the manuscript.

CORRECTIONS ON PROOF MARGIN

In Figure 12 are shown marks used in correcting proof. The manner of using these marks is illustrated

in Figure 13 and the same proof after the corrections have been made is shown in Figure 14.

Corrections on *proof* (not on manuscript) should be made *on the margin*, and lines should be drawn from the correction to the point in the text which is to be changed (Figs. 15 and 16). A light mark in the text may not be seen by the typesetter, as he does not read every line; he merely looks for the marks in the margin, and unless the marks are there the correction may not be made.

If corrections at any particular point, however, are so extensive as to invite mistake by the printer, it is

During the past few years a number of cases of extramammary Paget's disease have come under my observation. One of them, a lesion on the buttock, was made the subject of a report. It was cured with Roentgen rays, no recurrence having taken place after three years.

REPORT OF CASES

CASE 1.—*History*.—J. F., aged 68, born in Ireland, had for many years been a gardener. He had a seborrheic dermatitis and patches of senile keratosis over the face and backs of the hands, together with telangiectases and pigmentations—a condition like that encountered in sailor's skin. The affection for which I was consulted had slowly progressed over a period of thirty years, was located in the right buttock, and consisted of an irregularly rounded, non-ulcerating ulcer.

Fig. 14.—Revised proof of matter shown in Figure 13 after it has been corrected.

well to attach a typewritten slip showing the desired wording for the line, sentence or paragraph, as the case may be.

Articles must not be rewritten after they are in type. It is a serious mistake to omit needed corrections or alterations that could be made on the manuscript, with the expectation that they can be made on the proof.

LEGIBLE CORRECTIONS

Corrections should be plainly written, as in most cases no further proof will be submitted to the author. Especially is it important that there be no possibility

of misreading the handwriting in case of proper names, figures, technical words, etc., for which the context supplies no aid.

The elimination of words or sentences should be indicated with the pen and not with the shears or pen-knife; that is, no portion of the proof should be cut away. Letters, punctuation marks, words or whole sections which the author desires taken out should be crossed out, and attention drawn to the correction by an "out" or deletion mark in the margin, or by the word "omit."

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Care should be taken to answer all queries in the proof, by crossing out the proof-reader's question-mark and correcting the queried portion, if it is

~~tions~~. It is strange that, in spite of the prevalence of the use of lichens, algæ, and other gelatinous or mucilaginous vegetable substances as food, ~~there~~ real nutritive value has not received ^{in the} previously any serious investigation, hence ^{the} A recent extensive study of ten articles of this class by Dr. Mary D. Schwartz is ^{all the} more to be appreciated.

Fig. 15.—This proof has been corrected as if it were manuscript. This is wrong. The compositor who makes the corrections is not supposed to read the proof, word by word, and is therefore liable to overlook some of the corrections made in the body of the text.

wrong. Delays and errors may result from disregard of queries. It is most unsatisfactory to write "O. K." on the margin, for this may not answer the query; the proof-reader may not know whether the original text or the suggested change is "O. K."

REPRINTS

A reprint order blank, giving prices, is sent with proof. The one who receives the author's proof is

The one who receives the author's proof is expected to order all the reprints that are desired by any one, unless information to the contrary is sent. After the article is published and the reprints (if any) are made, the type is melted. After this is done,

reprints will cost an extra amount, since the type has to be reset.

One hundred reprints is the smallest number for which an order is accepted—at least the charge for less than one hundred is the same as for one hundred. The reason for this is that, on small orders, nine-tenths of the expense is in labor, and this labor (for

n / tions. It is strange that, in spite of the preva-
 lence of the use of lichens, algæ, and other
 i / gelatinous or mucilaginous vegetable substances
 in / as food, their real nutritive value has not received ei
 previously any serious investigation, hence a
 recent extensive study of ten articles of this
 class by Dr. Mary D. Schwartz is all the more
 therefore to be appreciated.

Fig. 16.—This proof has been acceptably corrected. None of these marks can escape the compositor's attention.

example, preparation of type for the press, inspection by the proof-reader, and putting on the press) is the same whether one or one hundred or one thousand reprints are to be made. After the press starts, practically the only expense is that for press-work and paper.

PART II

LIST OF ABBREVIATED TITLES OF PERIODICALS

The bibliographic style given here is based on that of the Index-Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library. Close comparison will show some slight variations which it is not necessary to enumerate. Bibliographic notes prepared in accordance with the style of the Index-Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library will be entirely acceptable.

SAMPLE FOOTNOTES

The following are examples of various styles of footnotes:

1. Looss, A.: The Anatomy and Life History of *Agchylostoma Duodenale*, Records of the Cairo School of Medicine, 1911, iv, 163.
2. Elliot, Charles W.: Faneuil Hall Address, July 4, 1911.
3. Robinson, G. C., quoted by Wilson, J. C.: Medical Diagnosis, Ed. 3, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911, p. 171.
4. Freer, Paul C.: *Philippine Jour. Sc.*, B; *Philippine Jour. Trop. Med.*, 1912, vii, 23.
5. Melvin, A. D.: The Classification of Market Milk, *Bull. 41. Hyg. Lab., U. S. P. H. S.*, 1908, p. 559.
6. Hodge, C. F.: How You Can Make Your Home, Town or City Flyless, Nature and Culture, 4 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, price 2 cents.
7. Pfeiffer, Hermann: *Wien. klin. Wehnschr.*, 1903, p. 762.
8. Wall, Sven: *Centralbl. f. Bakteriöl*, 1909-1910, Part 1, xiv, 8.
9. Poor and Steinhardt: *Jour. Infect. Dis.*, 1913, xli, 202; *ibid.*, 1913, xlii, 203. Steinhardt and Lambert: *ibid.* 1914, xiv, 87.
10. Chauffard and Troisier: *Bull. et mém. Soc. méd. d. hôp. de Paris*, 1908, Series 3, xxv, 411.
11. In addition to the references already given, the following will be found of interest:
Fenwick, W. S.: The Clinical Significance of Gastric Hypersecretion and Its Connection with Latent Disease of the Appendix, *Lancet*, London, 1910, i, 706.
12. Franke, M.: Ueber die Bedeutung der Funktion der peripheren Blutgefäße beim inkompensierten Kreislaute und über die sogenannte periphere Kompensation (Incompensatio et Compensatio Peripherica), *Wien. klin. Wehnschr.*, 1910, xxiii, 347.
13. Galasescu, P., and Urechia, C. J.: Les cellules acidophiles de la glande pinéale, *Compt. rend. Soc. de biol.*, 1910, lxviii, 623.
14. Bergrath: Ueber Syphilis congenita in der II. Generation, *Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syph.*, 1910, cv, 143.
15. Linser: Sitzung des med.-natur. Verein. Tübingen, February, 1909, quoted by Bergrath (Footnote 11).
16. The term "effective pressure" has been applied by Henderson and Barringer (*Am. Jour. Physiol.*, 1913, xxxi, 288) to the difference between intra-articular and intrathoracic pressures.
17. Einthoven has discussed the mathematics of this very fully and has published in *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie des Menschen und der Thiere*, 1913, cl, 275, tables for determining from exact measurements of a given wave the exact angle of the current producing it.
18. Mitchell, S. Weir: The Medical Department in the Civil War, *THE JOURNAL A. M. A.*, May 9, 1914, p. 1445.

16. The Cultivation of Malarial Parasites in Vitro, editorial, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Nov. 15, 1913, p. 1817.

17. Optimism, Current Comment, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., May 16, 1914, p. 1564.

18. Pemberton, Ralph, and Sweet, J. E.: Experimental Notes on the Influence of the Adrenals over the Pancreas, Arch. Int. Med., September, 1912, p. 169.

19. Blackfan, K. D.; Nicholson, S. T., Jr., and White, T. W.: A Study of the Wassermann Reaction in One Hundred Infants, Am. Jour. Dis. Child., September, 1913, p. 162.

20. Ravaut, M. Paul: Comment dépister la syphilis nerveuse? Ann. de méd., 1914, No. 1, p. 49; abstr., THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Feb. 28, 1914, p. 734.

21. Adami on Medical Education, London Letter, this issue, p. 1977.

22. Theobald, Max: Zur Abderhalden'schen Serodiagnostik in der Psychiatrie, Berl. klin. Wehnschr., 1913, L. 2180.

23. Nogier, T.: Emploi des rayons X extrêmement peu pénétrants en radiographie, Compt. rend. Assn. franç. p. l'avancement d. sc., 1912, p. 869.

Some of the points in style may be formulated as follows for the sake of emphasis:

Neither italics nor quotes should be used to distinguish titles of books, articles or periodicals in bibliographic references.

The word "Vol." is not to be used. Numbers of volumes are distinguished by being put in roman lower-case numerals. Numbers of periodicals, if specified, are indicated by arabic numerals preceded by "No." Numbers of pages are ordinarily indicated by arabic numerals, preceded by "p.," unless a roman numeral immediately precedes, in which case the "p." may be omitted.

Words of reference should precede their numerals. Thus: Ed. 2, Bull. 23, Series 13. Not: 2d Ed., 23 Bull., 13th Series.

Foreign words of reference, such as *Seite* (page), *Theil* (part) should be translated.

LISTS OF REFERENCES

Following is a list of full and abbreviated titles of the more common periodicals. It should be noted that, in some instances, there are two or more periodicals with the same title. Care should be taken to distinguish between such journals by giving the place of publication of each one cited. The name of the place of publication, when it accompanies the *abbreviated* title in the following list, is meant to call attention to the fact that another journal of the same name exists.

Aerztl. Ber. d. k. k. allg.

Krankenh. zu Wien.....Aerztliche Berichte des kais.-königlichen
allgemeinen Krankenhauses zu Wien.

Aerztl. Cor.-Bl. f. Böhmen....Aerztliches Correspondenzblatt für Böhmen,
Prague.

Aerztl. Vereinsbl. f. Deutschl. .Aerztliches Vereinsblatt für Deutschland.
Dresden.

Alabama Med. Jour.Alabama Medical Journal, Birmingham.

Albany Med. Ann.Albany Medical Annals.

Alger méd.Alger médical, Algiers.

Alienist and Neurol.Alienist and Neurologist, St. Louis.

Allg. med. Centr.-Ztg.Allgemeine medicinische Central-Zeitung,
Berlin.

Allg. Wien. med. Ztg.Allgemeiner Wiener medizinische Zeitung,
Vienna.

Allg. Ztg. f. Chir.Allgemeine Zeitung für Chirurgie, innere
Heilkunde und ihre Hilfswissen-
schaften, Augsburg.

Allg. Ztg. f. Mil.-Aerzte.....Allgemeine Zeitung für Militär-Aerzte,
Brunswick.

Allg. Ztschr. f. Psychiat.Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und
psychischgerichtliche Medizin, Berlin.

Am. Chem. Jour.American Chemical Journal, Baltimore.

Am. DruggistAmerican Druggist, New York.

Am. Jour. Anat.American Journal of Anatomy, Philadelphia.

Am. Jour. Clin. Med.American Journal of Clinical Medicine, Chi-
cago.

Am. Jour. Dis. Child.American Journal of Diseases of Children,
Chicago.

AM. JOUR. DIS. CHILD. (abbrev-
iation used in its own

footnotes for).....American Journal of Diseases of Children.
Chicago.

Am. Jour. Insan.American Journal of Insanity, Utica, N. Y.

Am. Jour. Med. Sc.American Journal of the Medical Sciences,
Philadelphia.

Am. Jour. Nursing.....American Journal of Nursing, Philadelphia.

Am. Jour. Obst.American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases
of Women and Children, New York.

Am. Jour. Ophth., St. Louis...American Journal of Ophthalmology, St.
Louis.

Am. Jour. Orthop. Surg.American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery,
Philadelphia.

Am. Jour. Pharm.American Journal of Pharmacy, Philadel-
phia.

Am. Jour. Physiol.American Journal of Physiology, Boston.

Am. Jour. Pub. Health.....American Journal of Public Health, New
York.

Am. Jour. Roentgenol.American Journal of Roentgenology, Detroit.

Am. Jour. Surg.American Journal of Surgery, New York.

Am. Jour. Trop. Dis. and Prev.

Med.American Journal of Tropical Diseases and
Preventive Medicine, New Orleans.

Am. Jour. Urol.American Journal of Urology, New York.

Am. Med.American Medicine, Philadelphia.

Am. Quart. Roentgenol.American Quarterly of Roentgenology, Pitts-
burgh.

- An. de cien. méd.Anales de ciencias médicas, Madrid.
- An. de oftal., Mexico.....Anales de oftalmología, Mexico.
- An. r. Acad. de med.Anales de la real Academia de medicina, Madrid.
- An. Soc. ginec. españ.Anales de la Sociedad ginecológica española, Madrid.
- Anat. Anz.Anatomischer Anzeiger, Jena.
- Anat. Rec.Anatomical Record, Philadelphia.
- Ann. clin. de Montpellier....Annales cliniques de Montpellier.
- Ann. d. Chem.Annalen der Chemie (Liebig's), Leipsic.
- Ann. d. Geburtsh.Annalen der Geburtshülfe überhaupt und der Entbindungsanstalt zu Marburg insbesondere, Leipsic and Mannheim.
- Ann. de dermat. et de syph.Annales de dermatologie et de syphiligraphie, Paris.
- Ann. de gynéc. et d'obst.Annales de gynécologie et d'obstétrique, Paris.
- Ann. d'hyg. pub.Annales d'hygiène publique et de médecine légale, Paris.
- Ann. d' ig. sper.Annali d' igiene sperimentale, Rome.
- Ann. d. Ist. Maragliano p. la cura d. tuberc.Annali dell' Istituto Maragliano per lo studio e la cura della tubercolosi e di altri malattie infettive, Genoa.
- Ann. d. mal. d. org. génito-urin.: See Jour. d' urol. méd. et chir.
- Ann d. mal. de la peauAnnales des maladies de la peau et de la syphilis, Paris.
- Ann. f. d. ges. Heilk.Annalen für die gesammte Heilkunde, Karlsruhe.
- Ann. Gynec. and Pediat.Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry, Philadelphia and Boston.
- Ann. Opth.Annals of Ophthalmology, St. Louis.
- Ann. de l'Inst. PasteurAnnales de l'Institut Pasteur, Paris.
- Ann. de méd. et chir. inf.Annales de médecine et chirurgie infantiles, Paris.
- Ann. d'ocul., Brussels.....Annales d'oculistique, Brussels.
- Ann. di ottal., Pavia.....Annali di ottalmologia, Pavia.
- Ann. Surg.Annals of Surgery, Philadelphia.
- Ann. Trop. Med. and Parasit.Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, Liverpool.
- Apoth.-Ztg.Apotheker-Zeitung, Berlin.
- Arb. a. d. k. Gsundhtsamte....Arbeiten aus dem kaiserlichen Gesundheitssamte, Berlin.
- Arch. f. Anat., Physiol. u. wissensch. Med.Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medizin, Leipsic.
- Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie, Leipsic.
- Arch. f. Augenh.Archiv für Augenheilkunde (Knapp's), Wiesbaden.
- Arch. brasil. de psychiat.Archivos brasileiros de psiquiatria, neurologia e ciencias afines, Rio de Janeiro.
- Arch. clin. ital.Archivio clinico italiano, Rome.
- Arch. Dermat.Archives of Dermatology, New York and Philadelphia.

- Arch. f. Dermat. u. Syph. Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis.
Vienna.
- Arch. f. Entwicklungsmechn. d.
Organ. Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Or-
ganismen, Leipsic.
- Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Phar-
makol. Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und
Pharmakologie, Leipsic.
- Arch. Diagnosis. Archives of Diagnosis, New York.
- Arch. gén. de chir. Archives générales de chirurgie, Paris.
- Arch. gén. de méd. Archives générales de médecine, Paris.
- Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol. Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie des
Menschen und der Thiere (Pflüger's),
Bonn.
- Arch. f. Gynäk. Archiv für Gynäkologie, Berlin.
- Arch. f. Hyg. Archiv für Hygiene, Munich and Leipsic.
- Arch. Int. Med. Archives of Internal Medicine.
- THE ARCHIVES INT. MED. (ab-
breviation used in foot-
notes of Archives for) ... Archives of Internal Medicine.
- Arch. internat. de chir. Archives internationales de chirurgie, Ghent.
- Arch. internat. de laryng. ... Archives internationales de laryngologie, de
rhinologie et d'otologie, Paris.
- Arch. internat. de pharmacol. Archives internationales de pharmacody-
namie, Ghent and Paris.
- Arch. internat. de physiol. Archives internationales de physiologie,
Liège and Paris.
- Arch. internaz. di med. e chir. Archivio internazionale di medicina e chi-
rurgia, Naples.
- Arch. f. Kinderh. Archiv für Kinderheilkunde, Stuttgart.
- Arch. f. klin. Chir. Archiv für klinische Chirurgie (Langen-
beck's), Berlin.
- Arch. f. Laryngol. u. Rhinol. ... Archiv für Laryngologie und Rhinologie,
Berlin.
- Arch. d. mal. de l'app. digestif. Archives des maladies de l'appareil digestif
et de la nutrition, Paris.
- Arch. d. mal. du cœur. Archives des maladies du cœur, des vais-
seaux et du sang, Paris.
- Arch. de méd. d. enfants Archives de médecine des enfants, Paris.
- Arch. de méd. expér. et d'anat.
path. Archives de médecine expérimentale et
d'anatomie pathologique, Paris.
- Arch. méd. de Toulouse. Archives médicales de Toulouse.
- Arch. mens. d'obst. et de gynéc.
Paris Archives mensuelles d'obstétrique et de
gynécologie, Paris, formerly Obstétrique.
- Arch. de neurol. Archives de neurologie, Paris.
- Arch. de oftal. hispano-am. ... Archivos de oftalmologia hispano ameri-
canos, Madrid.
- Arch. f. Ohrenh. Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde, Leipsic.
- Arch. Opth. Archives of Ophthalmology, New York.
- Arch. f. Opth. Archiv für Ophthalmologie (Graefe's),
Leipsic.
- Arch. Otol. Archives of Otology, New York.
- Arch. Pediat. Archives of Pediatrics, New York.
- Arch. d. Pharm. Archiv der Pharmazie, Berlin.

- Arch. de physiol. norm. et path. Archives de physiologie normale et pathologique, Paris.
- Arch. f. Physiol. Archiv für Physiologie, Leipsic.
- Arch. f. Psychiat. Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten, Berlin.
- Arch. Roentg. Ray. Archives of the Roentgen Ray, London.
- Arch. p. le sc. med. Archivio per le scienze mediche, Turin.
- Arch. f. Schiff- u. Tropen-Hyg. Archiv für Schiff- und Tropen-Hygiene, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Pathologie und Therapie, Cassel.
- Arch. f. Verdauungskr. Archiv für Verdauungs-Krankheiten, Berlin.
- Arizona Med. Jour. Arizona Medical Journal, Phoenix.
- Army and Navy Jour. Army and Navy Journal.
- Atlanta Jour.-Rec. Med. Atlanta Journal-Record of Medicine.
- Australasian Med. Gaz. Australasian Medical Gazette, Sydney.
- Balneol. Centralztg. Balneologische Centralzeitung, Berlin.
- Beitr. z. chem. Phys. u. Path. Beiträge zur chemischen Physiologie und Pathologie (Holmeister's), Brunswick.
- Beitr. z. exper. Therap. Beiträge zur experimentellen Therapie, Berlin.
- Beitr. z. Geburtsh. u. Gynäk.,
Berlin Beiträge zur Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie, Berlin.
- Beitr. z. klin. Chir. Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie (Bruns'), Tübingen.
- Beitr. z. Klin. d. Tuberk. Beiträge zur Klinik der Tuberkulose (Brauer's), Würzburg.
- Beitr. z. path. Anat. u. z. allg.
Path. Beiträge zur pathologischen Anatomie und zur allgemeinen Pathologie, Jena.
- Ber. d. deutsch. chem. Gesellsch. Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft, Berlin.
- Ber. d. deutsch. pharm. Gesellsch. Berichte der deutschen pharmaceutischen Gesellschaft, Berlin.
- Ber. d. Gsundtsrath. in Zürich. Berichte des Gesundheitsrathes an die hohe Regierung in Zürich.
- Berl. Klin. Berliner Klinik.
- Berl. klin. Wehnschr. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift.
- Bibliot. d. ges. med. Wissensch. Bibliothek der gesammten medicinischen Wissenschaften, Vienna and Leipsic.
- Bibliot. f. Læger. Bibliothek for Læger, Copenhagen.
- Biochem. Ztschr. Biochemische Zeitschrift, Berlin.
- Bl. f. Gsundtsplfg. Blätter für Gesundheitspflege, Zürich.
- Bol. d. Cons. sup. de salub.,
Mexico Boletín del Consejo superior de salubridad, México.
- Bol. d. Inst. patol. Boletín del Instituto patológico, Mexico.
- Bol. de med. y cirug., Madrid. Boletín de medicina y cirugía, Madrid.
- Boston Med. and Surg. Jour. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
- Brain, London Brain: A Journal of Neurology, London.
- Brauer's Beiträge: See Beitr. z.
Klin. d. Tuberk.
- Brazil-med. Brazil-medico, Rio de Janeiro.
- Bristol Med.-Chir. Jour. Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal.
- Brit. and Colon. Druggist. British and Colonial Druggist, London.

- Brit. Jour. Child. Dis. British Journal of Children's Diseases, London.
- Brit. Jour. Surg. British Journal of Surgery, Bristol.
- Brit. Med. Jour. British Medical Journal, London.
- Bruns' Beiträge: See Beitr. z. klin. Chir.
- Buffalo Med. Jour. Buffalo Medical Journal.
- Bull. de l'Acad. de méd., Paris. Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine Paris.
- Bull. de l'Acad. roy. de Belgique Bulletin de l'Académie royale des sciences, des lettres, et des beaux-arts de Belgique, Brussels.
- Bull. Am. Acad. Med. Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine, Easton, Pa.
- Bull. gén. de thérap. Bulletin général de thérapeutique médicale et chirurgicale, Paris.
- Bull. Hyg. Lab., U. S. P. H. S. Bulletin Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.
- Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp. ... Bulletin of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.
- Bull. Lying-in Hosp. Bulletin of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York.
- Bull. Manila Med. Soc. Bulletin of the Manila Medical Society, Manila.
- Bull. Med. and Chir. Faculty Maryland Bulletin of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Baltimore.
- Bull. méd. de Québec..... Bulletin médical de Québec.
- Bull. méd., Paris Bulletin médical, Paris.
- Bull. et mém. Soc. anat. de Paris Bulletin et mémoires de la Société anatomique de Paris.
- Bull. et mém. Soc. radiol. méd. de France Bulletins et mémoires de la Société de radiologie médicale de France, Paris.
- Bull. et mém. Soc., de chir. de Paris Bulletin et mémoires de la Société de chirurgie de Paris.
- Bull. et mém. Soc. méd. d. hôp. de Paris Bulletins et mémoires de la Société médicale des hôpitaux de Paris.
- Bull. off. Soc. franç. d'électrothér. et de radiol. Bulletin officiel de la Société française d'électrothérapie et de radiologie, Paris.
- Bull. Soc. anat. de Paris..... Bulletin de la Société anatomique de Paris.
- Bull. Soc. belge de gynéc. et d'obst. Bulletin de la Société belge de gynécologie et d'obstétrique, Brussels.
- Bull. Soc. de path. exot. Bulletin de la Société de pathologie exotique, Paris.
- Bull. Soc. d. sc. d'Alger..... Bulletin de la Société des sciences physiques, naturelles et climatologiques d'Alger.
- Bull. Soc. de pédiat. de Paris.. Bulletin de la Société de pédiatrie de Paris.
- Bull. Soc. de pharm. de Paris.. Bulletin de la Société de pharmacie de Paris.
- Bull. Soc. franç. de dermat. et de syph. Bulletin de la Société française de dermatologie et de syphiligraphie, Paris.
- Bull. d. trav. Soc. de pharm. de Bordeaux..... Bulletin des travaux de la Société de pharmacie de Bordeaux.

- Caducée.....Caducée: Journal de chirurgie et de médecine d'armée, Paris.
- Calcutta Med. Jour.Calcutta Medical Journal.
- California Med. and Surg. ReporterCalifornia Medical and Surgical Reporter, Los Angeles.
- California State Jour. Med. ..California State Journal of Medicine, San Francisco.
- Canad. Med. Assn. Jour.Canadian Medical Association Journal, Toronto.
- Centralbl.: See also Zentralbl.
- Centralbl. f. allg. Path. u. path. Anat.Centralblatt für allgemeine Pathologie und pathologische Anatomie, Jena.
- Centralbl. f. Bakteriöl.Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten, Jena.
- Centralbl. f. d. Grenzgeb. d. Med. u. Chir.Centralblatt für die Grenzgebiete der Medizin und Chirurgie, Jena.
- Centralbl. f. d. Krankh. d. Harn- u. Sex.-Org.Centralblatt für die Krankheiten der Harn- und Sexual-Organen, Leipsic.
- Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.Centralblatt für die medicinischen Wissenschaften, Berlin.
- Centralbl. f. Nervenheilk. u. Psychiat.Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie, Coblenz and Leipsic.
- Centralbl. f. Stoffwechsel. u. Verdauungskr.Centralblatt für Stoffwechsel- und Verdauungs-Krankheiten, Göttingen.
- Charité-Ann.Charité-Annalen, Berlin.
- Charlotte Med. Jour.Charlotte Medical Journal.
- Chem. Abstr.Chemical Abstracts (published by the American Chemical Society), Easton, Pa.
- Chem. NewsChemical News, London.
- Chem. Zentralbl.Chemisches Zentralblatt, Leipsic.
- Chem.-Ztg.Chemiker-Zeitung, Cöthen.
- Chicago Med. RecorderChicago Medical Recorder.
- China Med. Jour.China Medical Journal, Shanghai.
- Cleveland Med. and Surg. ReporterCleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.
- Cleveland Med. Jour.Cleveland Medical Journal.
- Clin. chir., MilanClinica chirurgica, Milan.
- Clin. Jour.Clinical Journal, London.
- Clin. mod.Clinica moderna, Florence.
- Clin. ostet.Clinica ostetrica, Rome.
- Colorado Med.Colorado Medicine, Denver.
- Colorado Med. Jour.Colorado Medical Journal, Denver.
- Columbus Med. Jour.Columbus Medical Journal.
- Compt. rend. Acad. d. sc.Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l'Académie des sciences, Paris.
- Compt. rend. Acad. roy. de méd. de Belg.Compte-rendu des travaux de l'Académie royale de médecine de Belgique, Brussels.
- Compt. rend. Soc. de biol.Comptes rendus des séances et mémoires de la Société de biologie, Paris.

- Cor.-Bl. f. schweiz. Aerzte Correspondenz-Blatt für schweizer Aerzte, Basel.
- Critic and Guide.....Critic and Guide, New York.
- Crón. méd., Lima.....Crónica médica, Lima.
- Crón. méd. mexicana.....Crónica médica mexicana.
- Daily Cons. and Trade Rep. .. Daily Consular and Trade Reports, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
- Delaware State Med. Jour. ... Delaware State Medical Journal, Wilmington, Del.
- Dental Cosmos.....Dental Cosmos, Philadelphia.
- Dental Digest.....Dental Digest, Chicago.
- Dental Rev. Dental Review, Chicago.
- Denver Med. Times and Utah Med. Jour. Denver Medical Times and Utah Medical Journal.
- Dermat. Ztschr. Dermatologische Zeitschrift, Berlin.
- Detroit Med. Jour. Detroit Medical Journal.
- Deutsch. Arch. f. klin. Med. .. Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin, Leipzig.
- Deutsch. Klin. Deutsche Klinik, Berlin and Vienna.
- Deutsch. med. Wchnschr. Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Leipzig and Berlin.
- Deutsch. Ztschr. f. Chir. Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, Leipzig.
- Deutsch. Ztschr. f. Nervenhe. .. Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde, Leipzig.
- Dietet. and Hyg. Gaz. Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, New York.
- Dominion Med. Month. Dominion Medical Monthly, Toronto.
- Drug. Circ. Druggists Circular, New York.
- Dublin Jour. Med. Sc. Dublin Journal of Medical Science.
- Echo méd. du nord..... Echo médical du nord, Lille.
- Eclect. Med. Jour., Cincinnati. Eclectic Medical Journal, Cincinnati.
- Eclect. Rev. Eclectic Review, New York.
- Edinburgh Med. Jour. Edinburgh Medical Journal.
- Epilepsia Epilepsia, Hamburg.
- Folia haemat. Folia haematologica. Internationales Zentralorgan für Blut- und Serumforschung, Berlin.
- Folia serol. Folia serologica. II (serologischer) Teil der Internationalen Zentralorgan für Blut- und Serumforschung, Leipzig.
- Folio urol. Folia urologica. Internationales Archiv für die Krankheiten der Harnorgane, Leipzig.
- Förh. Svens. Läk.-Sällsk. Sammank. Förhandlingar vid Svenska Läkare-Sällskapets Sammankomster, Stockholm.
- Fort Wayne Med. Jour. Mag. . Fort Wayne Medical Journal Magazine.
- Fortschr. a. d. Geb. d. Röntgenstrahlen..... Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Röntgenstrahlen, Hamburg.
- Fortschr. d. Med. Fortschritte der Medizin, Berlin.
- Gac. méd., México.....Gaceta médica, Mexico.

- Gaz. hebd. d. sc. méd. de Bordeaux.....Gazette hebdomadaire des sciences médicales de Bordeaux.
- Gaz. hebd. de méd.Gazette hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie, Paris.
- Gaz. d. hôp.Gazette des hôpitaux civils et militaires (La Lancette française), Paris.
- Gaz. lek.Gazeta lekarska, Warsaw.
- Gaz. d. mal. infant.Gazette des maladies infantiles . . . Paris.
- Gaz. méd. belge.Gazette médicale belge, Liège.
- Gaz. med. da Bahia.....Gazeta medica da Bahia.
- Gaz. méd. de Paris.....Gazette médicale de Paris.
- Gazz. d. osp.Gazzetta degli ospedali e delle cliniche, Milan.
- Gazz. med.Gazzetta medica (Medical Gazette), New York.
- Gazz. med. di Torino.....Gazzetta medica di Torino.
- Gazz. med. ital.Gazzetta medica italiana, Turin.
- Geneesk. Tijdschr.Geneeskundig Tijdschrift, Rotterdam.
- GinecologiaGinecologia, Florence.
- Gior. d. r. Accad. di med. di TorinoGiornale della reale Accademia di medicina di Torino.
- Gior. ital. d. mal. ven.Giornale italiano delle malattie venere e delle malattie della pelle, Milan.
- Glasgow Med. Jour.Glasgow Medical Journal.
- Good Health.....Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Graefe's Archiv: See Arch. f. Ophth.
- Grèce méd.Grèce médicale, Athens, Greece. French section of Iatriké Pródos.
- Guy's Hosp. Gaz.Guy's Hospital Gazette: a Student's Journal of Hospital News, Medicine and Surgery, London.
- Guy's Hosp. Rep.Guy's Hospital Reports, London.
- Gynaekol. Helvet.Gynäkologia Helvetica, Geneva.
- Gynäk. Rundschau.....Gynäkologische Rundschau, Berlin and Vienna.
- GyógyászatGyógyászat, Budapest.
- Gyógyszerészi hetil.Gyógyszerészi hetilap, Budapest.
- Heart, LondonHeart: A Journal for the Study of the Circulation, London.
- Hildebrand's Jahresbericht: See Jahresb. ü. d. Fortschr. u. d. Geb. d. Chir.
- Hofmeister's Beiträge: See Beitr. z. chem. Physiol. u. Path.
- Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift: See Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.
- HospitalstidendeHospitalstidende, Copenhagen.
- Hot Springs Med. Jour.Hot Springs Medical Journal.
- Hufeland's Journal: See Jour. d. pract. Arznk. u. Wundarznk.

- HygeaHygea, Carlsruhe.
 HygieneHygiene, London.
 Hygiea, Stockholm.....Hygiea, Stockholm.
 Hyg. Bl.Hygienische Blätter, Berlin.
 Hyg. gén. et appliq.Hygiène générale et appliquée, Paris.
 Hyg. mod.Hygiène moderne, Paris.
 Hyg. Rundschau.....Hygienische Rundschau, Berlin.
 Iatriké próodos.....Iatriké próodos, Athens, Greece; see Grèce Médicale.
 Illinois Med Jour.....Illinois Medical Journal.
 Indian Med. Gaz.Indian Medical Gazette, Calcutta.
 Indian Med. Rec.Indian Medical Record, Calcutta.
 Indiana Med. Jour., Indianapolis Indiana Medical Journal, Indianapolis.
 Intercolonial Med. Jour. Aus-
 tralasiaIntercolonial Medical Journal of Australasia, Melbourne.
 Internat. Centralbl. f. d. ges.
 Tuberk.-Forsch.Internationales Centralblatt für die gesamte Tuberkulose-Forschung, Würzburg.
 Internat. Clin.International Clinics, Philadelphia.
 Internat. Dent. Jour.International Dental Journal, New York and Philadelphia.
 Internat. Jour. Surg.International Journal of Surgery, New York.
 Interstate Med. Jour.Interstate Medical Journal, St. Louis.
 Iowa Med. Jour.Iowa Medical Journal.
 Italia san.Italia sanitaria, Milan.
 Jahrb. d. prakt. Med.Jahrbuch der praktischen Medizin, Berlin.
 Jahrb. f. Kinderh.Jahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde und physische Erziehung, Vienna and Leipzig.
 Jahresb. ü. d. Fortschr. d.
 Thierchem.Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Thierchemie (Maly's) Wiesbaden.
 Jahresb. ü. d. Fortschr. a. d.
 Geb. d. Chir.Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Chirurgie, Wiesbaden.
 Jahresb. d. schles. Gesellsch. f.
 vaterl. Kult.Jahresbericht der schlesischen Gesellschaft für vaterländische Kultur, Breslau.
 Jahresb. ü. d. Ergebn. d. Im-
 munitätsforschung.....Jahresbericht über die Ergebnisse der Im-
 munitätsforschung, Stuttgart.
 Jahresb. ü. d. Fortschr. d. ges.
 Med.Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der
 gesammten Medizin, Erlangen.
 Jahresb. ü. d. Leistung. in d.
 ges. Med.Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte in der gesamten Medizin, Berlin.
 Janus, LeydenJanus, formerly Harlem, now Leyden.
 Jour. Abnorm. Psychol.Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Boston.
 Jour. Advanc. Therap.Journal of Advanced Therapeutics, New York.
 Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.Journal of the American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.

- Jour. Am. Med. Assn. Journal of the American Medical Association.
- THE JOURNAL A. M. A. (abbreviations used in foot-notes of Journal for) Journal of the American Medical Association
- Jour Am. Pharm. Assn. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Columbus, Ohio.
- Jour. Am. Pub. Health Assn. Journal of the American Public Health Association, Columbus, Ohio.
- Jour. Am. Soc. for Psych. Research. Journal of the American Society for Psychological Research, New York.
- Jour. Anat. and Physiol. Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, London.
- Jour. de l'anat. et de la physiol. Journal de l'anatomie et de la physiologie normales et pathologiques de l'homme et des animaux, Paris.
- Jour. Arkansas Med. Soc. Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society, Little Rock.
- Jour. Biol. Chem. Journal of Biological Chemistry, New York.
- Jour. Boston Soc. Med. Sc. Journal of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences.
- Jour. Chem. Soc. London Journal of the Chemical Society of London, London.
- Jour. de chir. Journal de chirurgie, Paris.
- Jour. d. Chir. u. Augenh. Journal der Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde, Berlin.
- Jour. Comp. Path. and Therap. Journal of Comparative Pathology and Therapy, Edinburgh and London.
- Jour. Cutan. Dis. Journal of Cutaneous Diseases, New York.
- Jour. Exper. Med. Journal of Experimental Medicine, New York.
- Jour. Eye, Ear and Throat Dis. Journal of Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases, Baltimore.
- Jour. Hyg., London Journal of Hygiene, London.
- Jour. Indiana Med. Assn. Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Jour. Inebr. Journal of Inebriety, Boston.
- Jour. Indust. and Engin. Chem. Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Easton, Pa.
- Jour. Infect. Dis. Journal of Infectious Diseases, Chicago.
- Jour. Iowa State Med. Soc. Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society, Washington, Iowa.
- Journal-Lancet Journal-Lancet, Minneapolis.
- Jour. Kansas Med. Soc. Journal of the Kansas Medical Society, Columbus.
- Jour. f. Kinderkr. Journal für Kinderkrankheiten, Berlin and Erlangen.
- Jour. Laryngol., Rhinol. and Otol. Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology, London.
- Jour. Maine Med. Assn. Journal of the Maine Medical Association, Portland, Maine.
- Jour. Med. Assn. Georgia Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia, Augusta.
- Jour. de méd. de Bordeaux Journal de médecine de Bordeaux.
- Jour. de méd., de chir. et de pharmacol. Journal de médecine, de chirurgie et de pharmacologie, Brussels.

- Jour. de méd. et de chir. prat. Journal de médecine et de chirurgie pratiques, Paris.
- Jour. de méd. de Paris. Journal de médecine de Paris.
- Jour. Med. Research Journal of Medical Research, Boston.
- Jour. Med. Soc. New Jersey. Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey, Orange.
- Jour. Ment. Path. Journal of Mental Pathology, New York.
- Jour. Michigan Med. Soc. Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit.
- Jour. Minnesota Med. Assn. Journal of the Minnesota State Medical Association, and Northwestern Lancet, Minneapolis.
- Jour. Missouri Med. Assn. Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association; St. Louis.
- Jour. Nerv. and Ment. Dis. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, New York.
- Jour. de neurol. et d'hypnol. Journal de neurologie et d'hypnologie. Paris.
- Jour. New Mexico Med. Soc. Journal of the New Mexico Medical Society, Albuquerque.
- Jour. Obst. and Gynec. Brit. Emp. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the British Empire, London.
- Jour. Oklahoma State Med Assn. Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, Muskogee.
- Jour. Ophth. and Oto-Laryngol. Journal of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, Chicago.
- Jour. Outdoor Life Journal of the Outdoor Life, Trudeau, N. Y.
- Jour. Path. and Bacteriol. Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology, Edinburgh and London.
- Jour. de pharm. et de chim. Journal de pharmacie et de chimie, Paris.
- Jour. Pharmacol. and Exper. Therap. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Baltimore.
- Jour. Physiol. Journal of Physiology, London and Cambridge.
- Jour. de physiol. expér. Journal de physiologie expérimentale et pathologique, Paris.
- Jour. d. pract. Arznk. u. Wundarznk. Journal der practischen Arzneykunde und Wundarzneykunst (Hufeland's), Jena and Berlin.
- Jour. de psychol. norm. et path. Journal de psychologie normale et pathologique, Paris.
- Jour. Roy. Army Med. Corps, London Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, London.
- Jour. d. sc. méd. de Lille. Journal des sciences médicales de Lille.
- Jour. S. Carolina Med. Assn. Journal of the South Carolina Medical Association, Greenville.
- Jour. State Med. Journal of State Medicine, London.
- Jour. Surg., Gynec. and Obst., New York. Journal of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, New York.
- Jour. Tennessee State Med. Assn. Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.
- Jour. Trop. Med. Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London.

- Jour. d'urol. méd et chir. Journal d'urologie médicale et chirurgicale.
Paris: formerly Annales des maladies
des organes génito-urinaires.
- Kansas City Med. Index-Lancet. Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet.
- Kansas City Med. Rec. Kansas City Medical Record.
- Kentucky Med. Jour. Kentucky Medical Journal, Bowling Green.
- Klin. Beitr. z. Gynäk. Klinische Beiträge zur Gynäkologie, Breslau.
- Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenh. ... Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenhell-
kunde, Stuttgart.
- Klin.-therap. Wehnschr. Klinisch-therapeutische Wochenschrift, Vi-
enna.
- Knapp's Archiv: See Arch. f.
Augenh.
- Lancet, London Lancet, London.
- Lancet-Clinic Lancet-Clinic, Cincinnati.
- Langenbeck's Archiv: See
Arch. f. klin. Chir.
- Laryngoscope Laryngoscope, St. Louis.
- Lancette française; gazette des
hôpitaux civils et mili-
taires: See Gaz. d. hôp.
- Liebig's Annalen: See Ann. d.
Chem.
- Leucocyte Leucocyte, Detroit.
- Long Island Med. Jour. Long Island Medical Journal, Brooklyn.
- Louisville Month. Jour. Med.
and Surg. Louisville Monthly Journal of Medicine and
Surgery.
- Lyon chir. Lyon chirurgial.
- Lyon méd. Lyon médical.
- Maly's Jahresbericht: See
Jahresb. ü. d. Fortschr. d.
Thierchem.
- Maryland Med. Jour. Maryland Medical Journal, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts Med. Jour. Massachusetts Medical Journal, Boston.
- Med. Advance Medical Advance, Batavia, Illinois.
- Med. Brief Medical Brief, St. Louis.
- Med. Bull. Medical Bulletin, Philadelphia.
- Med. Chron. Medical Chronicle, Manchester, England.
- Med. Council Medical Council, Philadelphia.
- Med. Era, St. Louis. Now combined with St. Louis Medical
Review under the title of Medical
Review, St. Louis.
- Med. Exam. and Pract. Medical Examiner and Practitioner, New
York.
- Med. Fortnightly Medical Fortnightly, St. Louis.
- Med. Herald Medical Herald, St. Joseph.
- Med. Klin. Medizinische Klinik, Berlin.
- Med. Libr. and Hist. Jour. ... Medical Library and Historical Journal,
Brooklyn.
- Méd. mod. Médecine moderne, Paris.
- Med. Monatschr. Medicinische Monatsschrift, New York.

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| Med. News, London..... | Medical News, London. |
| Med. Notes and Queries..... | Medical Notes and Queries, Lancaster, Pa. |
| Med. Obozr. | Meditsinskoye Obozrienie, Moscow. |
| Med. Press and Circular | Medical Press and Circular, London. |
| Med. Rec., New York | Medical Record, New York. |
| Med. Recorder | Medical Recorder, Shreveport, La. |
| Med. Rev., Bergen..... | Medicinsk revue, Bergen, Norway. |
| Med. Rev., Haarlem | Medische Revue, Haarlem. |
| Med. Rev., St. Louis | Medical Review, St. Louis, incorporating
Medical Era and St. Louis Medical
Review. |
| Med. Rev. of Rev. | Medical Review of Reviews, New York. |
| Med. Sentinel, Portland, Ore. | Medical Sentinel, Portland, Ore. |
| Med. Standard | Medical Standard, Chicago. |
| Med. Summary | Medical Summary, Philadelphia. |
| Med. Times and Gaz. | Medical Times and Gazette, London. |
| Med. Times, New York | Medical Times, New York. |
| Med. Weekbl. | Medisch Weekblad, voor Noord- en Zuid-
Nederland, Amsterdam. |
| Med. World | Medical World, Philadelphia. |
| Medicine..... | Medicine, Detroit. |
| Med.-Chir. Jour., Philadelphia..... | Medico-Chirurgical Journal, Philadelphia. |
| Med.-Leg. Jour. | Medico-Legal Journal, New York. |
| Med. and Surg. Rep. City
Hosp., Boston..... | Medical and Surgical Reports of the City
Hospital of the City of Boston. |
| Mém. Acad. imp. d. sc. de St.
Petersbourg | Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des
sciences de St. Petersburg. |
| Mem. r. Accad. d. sc. d. Ist. di
Bologna | Memorie della reale Accademia delle scienze
dell' Istituto di Bologna, Bologna. |
| Memphis Med. Month. | Memphis Medical Monthly. |
| Merck's Arch. | Merck's Archives of the Materia Medica and
Its Uses, New York. |
| Meyer Bros. Druggist..... | Meyer Brothers' Druggist, St. Louis. |
| Midi méd. | Midi médical, Toulouse. |
| Midland Druggist | Midland Druggist and Pharmaceutical Re-
view, Columbus, Ohio. |
| Mil. Surgeon | Military Surgeon, Carlisle, Pa. |
| Milwaukee Med. Jour. | Milwaukee Medical Journal. |
| Mississippi Med. Month. | Mississippi Medical Monthly, Vicksburg. |
| Mitt. d. Gesellsch. f. inn. Med.
u. Kinderh. | Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für innere
Medizin und Kinderheilkunde in Wien,
Vienna. |
| Mitt. a. d. Grenzgeb. d. Med.
u. Chir. | Mitteilungen aus den Grenzgebieten der
Medizin und Chirurgie, Jena. |
| Mobile Med. and Surg. Jour. | Mobile Medical and Surgical Journal. |
| Mod. Hosp. | Modern Hospital, Chicago. |
| Mod. Med. | Modern Medicine, Battle Creek, Mich. |

- Mois méd.-chir. Mois médico-chirurgical, Paris.
- Monatschr. f. Geburtsh. u.
Gynäk. Monatsschrift für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie, Berlin.
- Monatsch. f. Kinderh. Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde, Leipsic.
- Monatschr. f. Ohrenh. Monatsschrift für Ohrenheilkunde, Berlin.
- Monatschr. f. Psychiat. u.
Neurol. Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie, Berlin.
- Monatschr. f. Unfallheilk. Monatsschrift für Unfallheilkunde mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Mechanotherapie und der Begutachtung Unfallverletzter, Leipsic.
- Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermat. Monatshefte für praktische Dermatologie, Hamburg and Leipsic.
- Monde méd. Monde médical, Paris.
- Month. Cycl. Pract. Med. Monthly Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, Philadelphia.
- Montreal Med. Jour. Montreal Medical Journal.
- München, med. Wchnschr. Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift, Munich.
- Nashville Jour. Med. and Surg. Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.
- Nederl. Tijdschr. v. Verlosk. en
Gynaec. Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Verloskunde en Gynaecologie, Harlem.
- Nederlandsch Tijdschr. v.
Geneesk. Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, Amsterdam.
- Neurol. Centralbl. Neurologisches Centralblatt, Leipsic.
- New England Med. Month. New England Medical Monthly, Danbury, Conn.
- New Mexico Med. Jour. New Mexico Medical Journal, Las Cruces.
- New Orleans Med. and Surg.
Jour. New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.
- New York Med. Jour. New York Medical Journal.
- New York Med. Jour. and Obst.
Rev. New York Medical Journal and Obstetrical Review.
- New York Med. Press New York Medical Press.
- New York State Jour. Med. New York State Journal of Medicine, New York.
- Nippon Gankwa Gakukwai
Zasshi. Nippon Gankwa Gakukwai Zasshi (Gazette of the Society of Oculists of Japan), Tokyo.
- Nord. med. Ark. Nordiskt medicinskt Arkiv, Stockholm.
- Norsk Mag. f. Lægevidensk. Norsk Magazin for Lægevidenskaben, Christiania.
- Northwest. Lancet: See Jour.
Minnesota Med. Assn.
- Northwest Med. Northwest Medicine, Seattle.
- Nouv. iconog. de la Salpêtrière. Nouvelle iconographie de la Salpêtrière, Paris.
- Obozr. psichiat., nevrol. Obozrenie psichiatril, nevrologii i eksperimentalnoi psichologii, St. Petersburg.

- Obsh.-san. obozr. Obshtshestvenno-sanitarnoye obozrenie, St. Petersburg.
- Obstétrique. See Arch. mens d'obstét. et de gynéc.
- Ohio State Med. Jour. Ohio State Medical Journal, Columbus.
- Old Dominion Jour. Med. and Surg. Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Richmond, Va.
- Ophth. Rec. Ophthalmic Record, Nashville, Tenn.
- Ophthalmology. Ophthalmology, Seattle
- Orvosi hetil. Orvosi hetilap, Budapest.
- Otchet o dieyateln. khirurg. klin. v. Mosk. Otchet o dieyatelnosti khirurgicheskoi kliniki . . . v Moskvi, Moscow.
- Pacific Med. Jour. Pacific Medical Journal, San Francisco.
- Pediatrics. Pediatria, St. Petersburg.
- Pediat. Españ. Pediatria Española, Madrid.
- Pediatrics. Pediatrics, New York and London.
- Pennsylvania Med. Jour. Pennsylvania Medical Journal, Athens.
- Pest. med.-chir. Presse Pester medizinische-chirurgische Presse. Budapest.
- Pflüger's Archiv: See Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.
- Pharm. Era Pharmaceutical Era, New York.
- Pharm. Jour. Pharmaceutical Journal, London.
- Pharm. u. therap. Rundschau. Pharmakologische und therapeutische Rundschau, Vienna.
- Pharm. Zeitung. Pharmazeutische Zeitung, Berlin.
- Pharm. Zentrallhalle. Pharmaceutische Zentrallhalle für Deutschland, Berlin and Dresden.
- Phil. Tr. Roy. Soc. London. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London.
- Philadelphia Med. Jour. Philadelphia Medical Journal.
- Philippine Jour. Sc. Philippine Journal of Science, Manila.
- Philippine Jour. Trop. Med. Philippine Journal of Tropical Medicine. Manila.
- Physician and Surg., Lond. Physician and Surgeon, London.
- Plexus Plexus, Batavia, Ill.
- Policlinico, Rome. Policlinico, Rome.
- Polyclinic, London. Polyclinic, London.
- Pop. Sc. Month. Popular Science Monthly, New York.
- Post-Graduate Post-Graduate, New York.
- Practitioner, London Practitioner, London.
- Prag. med. Wehnschr. Prager medizinische Wochenschrift, Prague.
- Presse méd. Presse médicale, Paris.
- Proc. Am. Assn. Phys. and Surg. Proceedings of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.
- Proc. Am. Pharm. Assn. Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Scio, Ohio.
- Proc. New York Path. Soc. Proceedings of the New York Pathological Society, New York.
- Proc. Path. Soc., Philadelphia. Proceedings of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia.

- Proc. Philadelphia Co. Med. Soc. Proceedings of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.
- Proc. Roy. Med. and Chir. Soc., London Proceedings of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.
- Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, New York.
- Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, Washington.
- Progr. Med. Progressive Medicine, Philadelphia.
- Progrès méd. Progrès médical, Paris.
- Province méd. Province médicale, Paris.
- Providence Med. Jour. Providence Medical Journal.
- Psychoanal. Rev. Psychoanalytic Review, Lancaster, Pa.
- Pub. Health Jour. Public Health Journal, Toronto.
- Pub. Health Rep. Public Health Reports, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.
- Quart. Fed. State Med. Boards. Quarterly of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, Easton, Pa.
- Quart. Jour. Exper. Physiol. .. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology, London.
- Quart. Jour. Inebr. Quarterly Journal of Inebriety, Hartford, Conn.
- Quart. Jour. Med. Quarterly Journal of Medicine, Oxford.
- Queen's Med. Quart. Queen's Medical Quarterly, Kingston, Canada.
- Quinzaine thérap. Quinzaine thérapeutique, Paris.
- Railway Surg. Jour. Railway Surgeons' Journal, Chicago.
- Rec. d'opht. Recueil d'ophtalmologie, Paris.
- Rev. de chir. Revue de chirurgie, Paris.
- Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap. Revue générale de clinique et de thérapeutique, Paris.
- Rev. gén. d'opht. Revue générale d'ophtalmologie, Paris.
- Rev. de gynéc. et de chir. abd. Revue de gynécologie et de chirurgie abdominale, Paris.
- Rev. hebdom. de laryng. Revue hebdomadaire de laryngologie, d'otologie et de rhinologie, Bordeaux.
- Rev. d'hyg. et de thérap. ocul. Revue d'hygiène et de thérapeutique oculaires, Bruges, Angoulême and Paris.
- Rev. ibero-am. de cien. méd. .. Revista ibero-americana de ciencias médicas, Madrid.
- Rev. de méul. Revue de médecine, Paris.
- Rev. de med. y cirug. Revista de medicina y cirugia, Barcelona.
- Rev. de med. y cirug. de la Habana Revista de medicina y cirugia de la Habana.
- Rev. de med. y cirug. práct. .. Revista de medicina y cirugia prácticas, Madrid.
- Rev. med. Cub. Revista medica Cubana, Havana.
- Rev. méd. de l'est. Revue médicale de l'est, Nancy.
- Rev. méd., México. Revista médica, México.
- Rev. méd. de la Suisse romande. Revue médicale de la Suisse romande, Geneva.

- Rev. méd. d. Uruguay.....Revista médica del Uruguay, Montevideo.
 Rev. d'orthop.Revue d'orthopédie, Paris.
 Rev. de thérap. méd.-chir. ...Revue de thérapeutique médico chirurgicale, Paris.
 Rev. mens. de gynéc., d'obstét.
 et de pédiat.Revue mensuelle de gynécologie, d'obstétrique et de pédiatrie, Paris.
 Rev. mens. d. mal. de l'enf. ..Revue mensuelle des maladies de l'enfance, Paris.
 Rev. neurol.Revue neurologique, Paris.
 Rev. prat. d'obst. et de gynéc.Revue pratique d'obstétrique et de gynécologie, Paris.
 Rev. Soc. méd. arg.Revista de la Sociedad médica argentina, Buenos Aires.
 Riforma med.Riforma medica, Naples.
 Riv. clin. di Bologna.Rivista clinica di Bologna.
 Riv. d' ig. e san. pubb.Rivista d' igiene e sanità pubblica, Rome.
 Riv. di patol. nerv.Rivista di patologia nervosa e mentale, Florence.
 Riv. internaz. di terap. fis. ..Rivista internazionale di terapia fisica, Rome.
 Riv. ital. di neuropatol.,
 psichiat. ed elettroter. ...Revista italiana di neuropatologia, psichiatria ed elettroterapia, Catania.
 Riv. osp.Rivista ospedallera, Rome.
 Riv. sper. di freniat.Rivista sperimentale di freniatria e di medicina legale in relazione con l'antropologia e le scienze giuridiche e sociali, Reggio-Emilia.
 Russk. Arch. patol., klin. med.
 i bakteriol.Russkiy Archiv patologii, klinicheskoi meditsiny i bakterologii, St. Petersburg.
 Russk. Jur. kozhn. i. ven.
 boliezn.Russkiy Jurnal kozhnykh i venericheskikh boleznei, Kharkof.
 Russk. Vrach.Russkiy Vrach, St. Petersburg.
 Samml. klin. Vortr.Sammlung klinischer Vorträge (Volkmann's), Leipzig.
 Sborn. klin.Sbornik klinicky, Prague.
 Science, New YorkScience, New York.
 Se. Progr. Twentieth Cent. ...Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, London.
 Scient. Am.Scientific American, New York.
 Schmidt's Jahrb.Schmidt's Jahrbücher der in- und ausländischen gesammten Medicine.
 Scot. Med. and Surg. Jour....Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal.
 Sei-i-Kwai Med. Jour.Sei-i-Kwai Medical Journal, Tokyo.
 Semaine gynéc.Semaine gynécologique, Paris.
 Semaine méd.Semaine médicale, Paris.
 Semana méd.Semana médica, Buenos Aires.
 Settimana med.d.sperimentale,Settimana medica dello sperimentale, Florence.
 Siglo méd.Siglo médico, Madrid.
 South. California Pract.Southern California Practitioner, Los Angeles.
 South. Clin.Southern Clinic, Richmond, Va.

- South. Med. Jour. Southern Medical Journal, Mobile, Ala.
- South. Med. and Surg. Southern Medicine and Surgery, Chattanooga.
- South. Pract. Southern Practitioner, Nashville.
- Southwest Jour. Med. and Surg. Southwest Journal of Medicine and Surgery, El Reno Okla., incorporating Oklahoma Medical News-Journal, and United States Medical Journal.
- Soziale Med. u. Hyg. Soziale Medizin und Hygiene, Hamburg.
- Sperimentale Sperimentale: Archivio di biologia, Florence.
- Spitalul Spitalul, Bucharest.
- St. Louis Clinique St. Louis Clinique.
- St. Louis Courier Med. St. Louis Courier of Medicine.
- St. Louis Med. Rev. Now combined with Medical Era under title of Medical Review, St. Louis.
- St. Paul Med. Jour. St. Paul Medical Journal.
- St. Petersb. med. Wehnschr. .. St. Petersburger medicinische Wochenschrift.
- Surg., Gynce. and Obst. Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics with International Abstract of Surgery, Chicago.
- Texas Cour.-Rec. Med. Texas Courier-Record of Medicine, Fort Worth.
- Texas Med. Jour., Austin. ... Texas Medical Journal, Austin.
- Texas Med. News Texas Medical News, Austin.
- Texas State Jour. Med. Texas State Journal of Medicine, Fort Worth.
- Therap. d. Gegenw. Therapie der Gegenwart, Berlin and Vienna.
- Therap. Gaz. Therapeutic Gazette, Detroit.
- Therap. Monatsh. Therapeutische Monatshefte, Berlin.
- Therap. Neuheiten. Therapeutische Neuheiten, Leipsic.
- Tidsskr. f. d. norske Lægefor. .. Tidsskrift for den norske Lægeforening, Christiania.
- Toledo Med. and Surg. Reporter Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter.
- Tr. A. M. A. Transactions of the American Medical Association.
- Tr. Am. Assn. Obst. Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians, Philadelphia.
- Tr. Am. Dermat. Assn. Transactions of the American Dermatological Association.
- Tr. Am. Gynec. Soc. Transactions of the American Gynecological Society.
- Tr. Am. Neurol. Assn. Transactions of the American Neurological Association, New York.
- Tr. Am. Ophth. Soc. Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society, New York.
- Tr. Am. Orthop. Assn. Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association.
- Tr. Am. Otol. Soc. Transactions of the American Otological Society.
- Tr. Am. Pediat. Soc. Transactions of the American Pediatric Society, Philadelphia.
- Tr. Am. Surg. Assn. Transactions of the American Surgical Association, Philadelphia.
- Tr. Assn. Am. Phys. Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, Philadelphia.

- Tr. Chicago Path. Soc. Transactions of the Chicago Pathological Society.
- Tr. Clin. Soc. London. Transactions of the Clinical Society of London.
- Tr. Med. Soc. New York. Transactions of the Medical Society of New York.
- Tr. New York Med. Assn. Transactions of the New York State Medical Association, New York.
- Tr. Ophth. Soc. U. Kingdom. Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, London.
- Tr. Path. Soc. London. Transactions of the Pathological Society of London.
- Tr. Sect. Dermat. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Dermatology of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Dis. Child. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Diseases of Children of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Genito-Urin. Dis.
A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Genito-Urinary Diseases of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Hosp. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Hospitals of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Laryngol., Otol. and Rhinol. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Nerv. and Ment. Dis.
A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Obst., Gynec. and Abd.
Surg. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Ophth. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Orth. Surg. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Orthopedic Surgery of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Path. and Physiol.
A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Pathology and Physiology of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Pharmacol. and Therap. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Pract. Med. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Practice of Medicine of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Prev. Med. and Pub. Health Transactions of the Section on Preventive Medicine and Public Health of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Stomat. A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Stomatology of the American Medical Association, Chicago.
- Tr. Sect. Surg., Gen. and Abd.,
A. M. A. Transactions of the Section on Surgery, General and Abdominal, of the American Medical Association, Chicago.

Tr. South. Surg. and Gynec.

Assn. Transactions of the Southern Surgical and
Gynecological Association, published in
various places.

Tribuna med., Rio de Janeiro. Tribuna medica, Rio de Janeiro.

Tribune méd., Am. ed., New

York. Tribune médicale, American edition, New
York.

Tribune méd., Paris. Tribune médicale, Paris.

Tumori Tumori, Rome.

Ugesk. f. Læger Ugeskrift for Læger, Copenhagen.

Ungar. med. Presse Ungarische medizinische Press, Budapest.

Univ. Med. Mag. University Medical Magazine (edited by the
University of Pennsylvania), Philadel-
phia.

Univ. Pennsylvania Med. Bull. University of Pennsylvania Medical Bul-
letin, Philadelphia.

Upsala Läkaref. Förh. Upsala Läkareförenings Föhandlingar.

U. S. Nav. Med. Bull. United States Naval Medical Bulletin,
Washington.

Verhandl. d. Cong. f. inn. Med. Verhandlungen des Congresses für innere
Medicin.

Verhandl. d. deutsch. Gesellsch.

f. Chir. Verhandlungen der deutschen Gesellschaft
für Chirurgie, Berlin.

Verhandl. d. deutsch. path.

Gesellsch. Verhandlungen der deutschen pathologischen
Gesellschaft.

Verhandl. d. Ver. f. inn. Med.

Med. zu Berlin. Verhandlungen des Vereins für Innere Medi-
cin zu Berlin.

Vermont Med. Month. Vermont Medical Monthly, Burlington.

Verworn's Zeitschrift: See

Ztschr. f. allg. Physiol.

Virchows Arch. f. path. Anat. Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie
und öffentliches Sanitätswesen, Berlin.

Virginia Clin. Rec. Virginia Clinical Record, Richmond.

Virginia Med. Semi-Month. Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, Richmond.

Volkmann's klinische Vorträge:

See Samml. klin. Vortr.

Vrach Vrach, St. Petersburg.

Vrach. Gaz. Vrachebnaya Gazeta, St. Petersburg.

Vrtljschr. f. gerichtl. Med. Vierteljahrsschrift für gerichtliche Medizin
und öffentliches Sanitätswesen, Berlin.

Vrtljschr. f. prakt. Pharm. Vierteljahrsschrift für praktische Phar-
mazie, Berlin.

Washington Med. Ann. Washington Medical Annals, Washington,
D. C.

Wehnschr. f. Therap. u. Hyg.

d. Auges. Wochenschrift für Therapie und Hygiene des
Auges, Breslau.

West. Canada Med. Jour. Western Canada Medical Journal, Winnipeg.

West. Druggist Western Druggist, Chicago.

West London Med. Jour. West London Medical Journal, London.

West. Med. Rev. Western Medical Review, Omaha.

- West Virginia Med. Jour. West Virginia Medical Journal, Wheeling.
- Wien. klin. Rundschau. Wiener klinische Rundschau, Vienna.
- Wien. klin. Wchnschr. Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, Vienna.
- Wien. med. Bl. Wiener medizinische Blätter, Vienna.
- Wien. med. Presse. Wiener medizinische Presse, Vienna.
- Wien. med. Wchnschr. Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift, Vienna.
- Wisconsin Med. Jour. Wisconsin Medical Journal, Milwaukee.
- Wisconsin Med. Recorder. Wisconsin Medical Recorder, Janesville.
- Woman's Med. Jour. Woman's Medical Journal, Toledo.
- Wyandotte Co. Med. Jour. Wyandotte County Medical Journal, Kansas City, Kansas.
- Yale Med. Jour. Yale Medical Journal, New Haven, Conn.
- Zentralbl.: See also Centralbl.
- Zentralbl. f. allg. Gesundheitspf. Zentralblatt für allgemeine Gesundheitspflege, Bonn.
- Zentralbl. f. allg. Path. u. path. Anat. Zentralblatt für allgemeine Pathologie und pathologische Anatomie, Jena.
- Zentralbl. f. Bakteriolog. u. Parasitenk. Zentralblatt für Bakteriologie und Parasitenkunde, Jena.
- Zentralbl. f. Chir. Zentralblatt für Chirurgie, Leipsic.
- Zentralbl. f. d. ges. Chir. u. i Grenzgeb. Zentralblatt für die gesamte Chirurgie und ihre Grenzgebiete, Berlin.
- Zentralbl. f. d. ges. Gynaek. u. Geburtsh. Zentralblatt für die gesamte Gynaekologie und Geburtshilfe sowie deren Grenzgebiete, Berlin.
- Zentralbl. f. d. ges. inn. Med. u. d. Grenzgeb. Zentralblatt für die gesamte innere Medizin und deren Grenzgebiete, Berlin.
- Zentralbl. f. d. ges. Physiol. u. Path. d. Stoffwechs. Zentralblatt für die gesamte Physiologie und Pathologie des Stoffwechsels mit Einschluss der experimentellen Therapie, Berlin and Vienna.
- Zentralbl. f. Gynäk. Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie, Leipsic.
- Zentralbl. f. inn. Med. Zentralblatt für innere Medizin, Leipsic.
- Zentralbl. f. Physiol. Zentralblatt für Physiologie, Leipsic and Vienna.
- Ziegler's Beiträge: See Beitr. z. path. Anat. u. z. allg. Path.
- Ztschr. d. allg. österr. Apoth.-Ver. Zeitschrift des allgemeinen österreichischen Apotheker-Vereines, Vienna.
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